THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4. 1866. NO. 35.

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By the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature of South Carolina to Sell the State Works.

EXTENSIVE SALE
OF
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GREENVILLE, S. C.,
BEGINNING ON
WEDNESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, 1866:
CONSISTING OF

TWO Steam Engines, one 25 and one 40-Horse Power,
Engine Lathes, Milling Machines, Vises,
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Several hundred gross Iron and Brass Wood Screws,
Three hundred dozen Files and Rasps,
Twenty-five hundred pounds Cast and Spring Steel,
Four tons three-and-a-half pounds Swedes and American Iron,
Sheet Rubber,
Eleven hundred feet Pine Wood, Coke,
Brass and Iron Trimmings and Fixings,
Brass Sash-pair Window Sashes,
Gun Machine, Hand Screws, Wagon Wheels,
Hames Augers, Braces and Bits,
Screws and Pipes, Fire Brick,
And numerous other articles.

All to be sold in large numbers and quantities, and without the stock of Machinery, &c., such as is usually offered.

A Catalogue of sixteen pages has been printed, containing a general description of the Stock, and will be furnished on application by mail to the Secretary.

Terms Cash, or a note at sixty days, with approved City security, bearing interest, at option of the purchaser.

For further information, apply to
C. J. ELFORD,
Secretary Commissioners of State Works,
Greenville, South Carolina.

Sept. 13—w2m

Medical Lectures.

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C., Sept. 8, 1866.

ON the 1st Monday in November, 1866, I expect to commence the delivery of a series of lectures on the different branches included in their high course, and will endeavor to transmit the result of an extensive experience to the pupils. I also expect to urge in a Hospital for their benefit; and to apply to the next General Assembly for a Charter to elevate the standard of the Degree which I expect to confer when thoroughly prepared. I intend also to demonstrate in the Dissecting Room. The session will close the last Friday in February, 1867. Lectures will be delivered in the original and more suitable building can be secured, which will be done as soon as possible. For further reference, address the subscriber at Lumberton, the county.

HECTOR McLEAN, M. D.

Sept. 13—w3m

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1866.

Duncan McLean, Adm'r, } Petition to sell real
vs. } estate for assets.
Daniel James, }

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Swanson and wife, Ann, two of the heirs-at-law in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House door, and three other public places in Lumberton, and in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and read *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, W. R. Bell, Clerk of said Court.
WALTER R. BELL, Clerk.
[Pr. adv. $15] 31-w6t

J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE No. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt personal attention to all consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., either for sales or shipment. Also, to forwarding Merchandize.

Feb'y. w 1-tf

ALEXANDER SPRUNT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
April 19. 12—6m*

S. T.--1860--X.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLED with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, liver complaint, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are a specific for change of water and climate.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fever.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are unequaled as nature's great restorer.

They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wild cherry, sassafras, roots and herbs, all reserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle, see that it has an unmutilated metal cap over the top of each bottle, and green label for exportation, around each bottle. See descriptive circular around each bottle.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.
April 19 12-1y

Removal.

DANIEL A. SMITH,

Dealer in

CABINET FURNITURE, &c., &c.,

WILL, on or before 1st October, 1866, remove to that large and commodious building on North Front street, between Chesnut and Princess, well known as the Lawton Building, where he will open a large and well selected stock of CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, WALL PAPER, and WINDOW SHADES, together with a complete assortment of CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, &c., &c.

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS constantly on hand and furnished to order.

Sept. 27 34-3t

Real Estate for Sale.

THAT FINE BUILDING LOTS ON THE corner of Third and Red Cross streets, on which is a new house with four rooms on a floor. The lot is fronted on Third street 132 feet; on Red Cross street about 142 feet. It is the finest location for a residence in the city. For terms, apply to

S. M. WEST,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker.
Aug. 23. 29—tf.

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SHIPMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Provisions, &c., will be forwarded to us by Messrs. Wallace & Southerland, of Wilmington, who will pay revenue tax and other charges. All goods covered by insurance, with or without advices.

Feb. 15 2-tf

A SCORE OF YEARS AGO.

Down by the breaking waves we stood,
Upon the rocky shore;
The brave waves whispered courage,
And bid with friendly roar
The falt'ring words that told the tale
I dared not tell before.

I asked, if with the priceless gift,
Her love my life she'd bless,
Was it her voice, or some fair wave—
Forsooth, I scarce may guess—
Some murmering wave, or her sweet voice,
That lisp'd so sweetly, "Yes."

And then, in happy silence too,
I clasp'd her fair, wee hand;
And long we stood there carelessly,
While o'er the darkening land
The sunset, and the fishing boats
Were sailing from the strand.

It seemed not many days ago—
Like yesterday—no more,
Since thus we stood, my love and I
Upon the rocky shore;
But I was four and twenty, *then*,
And *now* I'm forty-four.

The lily hand is thinner now,
And in her sunny hair
I see some silvery lines, and on
Her brow some lines of care;
But wrinkled brow, or silver locks,
She's not one whit less fair.

The fishing boats a score of years
Go sailing from the strand;
The crimson sun a score of years
Sets o'er the darkening land;
And here to-night upon the cliff
We're standing hand in hand.

"My darling, there's our eldest girl,
Down on the rocks below!
What's Stanley doing by her side!
My wife says, "You should know;
He's telling her what you told me
A score of years ago."

A CHILD'S WISH.

On her grave-stone these words were carved, "Lifted Higher."—*Rural New Yorker.*

When the sunlight fell with radiant glory
Over her little bed
And the wind with gentle fingers, moved
The tresses on her head.
With fainter voice she whispered, while
The angel wings drew nigher,
And loving ones had hushed their sobs—
"Oh, Father, lift me higher."

But her dim sight looked yet further
Than our weeping eyes could see,
Far beyond the land of sunsets,
Into Immortality.
She heeded not the crimson mist
That crowned the hills with fire,
But only breathed, in gentle tones,
"Dear Father, lift me higher."

Yet while she spoke the color died
From out the evening sky,
And twilight, clad in ashy robes,
Passed slow and silent by;
And Death had shut the door of Life,
Smitten the golden lyre,
And answered the sweet childish wish,
But to be "lifted higher."

Father, we thank Thee! for the child
Treads now the eternal hills—
Her footsteps falter not beside
The ever-flowing rills.
Lifted above all grief and care,
From trials borne away,
She has exchanged the twilight gloom
For never ending day.

KISSING.

"Oh quit, get out—now don't you—
I really wish you wouldn't!
Oh, quit—will you!—get out!
You know you ought to shouldn't.

"There, now, you've got it—oh, be still!
You shan't have any more:
You've got—oh, take away your face!
What no man got before.

"Once more!—there—that'll do—don't,
You've rumpled up my hair;
If you'll but quit I'll give you one—
Now take it—there—there—there!"

STATE NEWS.

NEW COTTON.—We noticed from our window yesterday a wagon with a bale of new cotton, standing in front of H. B. Williams' store, which we learn he bought, paying 26 cents per pound in currency. The quality was good.

With the news from India, and the partial failure of the crop in the best cotton growing sections of the South, we believe the staple will rule higher as the season advances.—*Charlotte Times, 26th inst.*

CANDIDATES.—Elijah S. Bell is a candidate to represent Jones and Carteret in the Senate branch of the General Assembly.—He is a Worth-Johnson man, has served the people of those counties before, and has no opposition that we know of.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Josiah Respass is a candidate for the Senate from Beaufort county.

[We presume this is a mistake, as we never heard of the name of *Josiah* Respass living in Beaufort county. It probably should be *Isaiah*.—JOURNAL.]

WAYNE.—Jos. H. Everett announces himself a candidate for re-election to the House of Commons in this county.

SIX CANDIDATES.—Since the close of last week, six new candidates for the workhouse have been registered at the jail. Thieving is the complaint in each case. At this rate, in a few weeks there will be a colony of criminals at camp Mangum.

Raleigh Progress.

THE "INDEX."—We learn from the *Index* of this morning that its editor, Mr. James H. More, has decided to suspend the publication of the paper. We are free to say that he chose a prudent course, as a temporary arrangement, because the material in hand would not permit him to enlarge and publish such a journal as he desired. He will, we hope, find a fair field for his talents until the *Index* is resumed under more favorable auspices.—*Raleigh Progress.*

ANOTHER F. B. IN TROUBLE.—John Burnett, f. b., passed through this place yesterday in charge of officer Sellers, having been arrested in Wilmington, on the charge of robbery. He was on his way to Raleigh for trial. Judging from the beautiful bracelets with which his wrists were encircled, and the close watch kept upon his movements, we think he reached his destination safely.—*Golds. News.*

The Equinoctial Storms, which began about the 20th, seems to have been more general and more boisterous than usual.—From various directions the papers bring accounts of damage by the wind and heavy freshets. On the coast, at several points, vessels have suffered from the gale, and in the interior, houses, fences and trees have been upturned and fields inundated. Tiltarees have been considerably tilted, whenever the fair wearers thereof have ventured out, and a more beautiful display of gaiter boots could be witnessed on any of the fashionable streets of towns and cities than inside the shops.

A change of weather from very sultry to pleasantly cool has resulted from the periodical gale, and thicker clothes and fires have come into requisition. A little tighter pinch on the mosquitoes will be gladly welcomed, where that pestiferous insect has so abounded for the last few months.

Ral. Index.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—At a meeting of the colored people of Mecklenburg county, held in Charlotte, on the 14th, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are tendered to the white citizens of Charlotte for the liberal aid given the colored people, in a large sum of money, to help them purchase a lot, and build a house to worship God and educate their children in.

We are pleased to record such an instance of liberality, and should be glad to see it generally imitated. The best friends of the negro, we have always contended, are those among whom he was raised. The case cited above is one *practical* evidence of the fact. We have yet to hear of a single instance, in this State, at least, where the political-philanthropists at the North, who talk so much about the blacks, have built them a "house to worship God and educate their children in," by contributions from their own pockets.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

BEAUFORT COUNTY.—Wm. Stilley, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate in Beaufort county.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—We learn that Gen. J. M. Leach is the conservative candidate for the Senate in this county without opposition. He warmly sustains the policy of President Johnson, and is quite severe upon the Howard amendment, and those who support it, and especially so upon the Radicals of Davidson who advocate its adoption. Gen. Leach is a very strong man in Davidson, and we venture to predict that no Radical will have the temerity to oppose him. His triumphant election is sure in any event.

We further learn that Henry Walser and C. F. Lowe, Esqrs., are conservative candidates for the Commons. Both of the gentlemen are men of ability and will make good representatives—election sure.

The Radicals, we learn, held a meeting in Lexington and nominated an opposition ticket consisting of Thomas Kenedy for the Senate, and the notorious John Hilton and J. C. Skeen for the Commons. Kenedy and Skeen, we understand, have declined leaving Hilton alone in the field on the Radical ticket. He will scarcely make a track. Some men who were present at the Radical meeting, we learn, say that their object was not to participate in its proceedings, and that they will not vote for its nominees.

That there are some honest men in Davidson who have been misled, and who consequently favor the Howard amendment.—believing that it is the best we can do—we have no doubt. We would not denounce that class of men. We would denounce no class of men whom we believe to be honest and patriotic, as we doubt not many of them are. But that there are a few persons in Davidson who are for the Howard amendment *per se* with a view to the elevation of themselves and degradation of others we have no doubt. Such men cannot fail, sooner or later, to bring down upon themselves the scorn and indignation of honorable men of whatever party.—*North State.*

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—At a meeting of the directors of this Bank, held on the 25th inst., we learn that Col. Jos. S. Cannon, having removed to Norfolk, Va., tendered his resignation as a member of the board, and that W. H. Willard, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy. Also, that the President, Mr. George W. Swepson, having determined not to move his residence to Raleigh, resigned his position, whereupon Robert W. Pulliam, of the house of Pulliam, Jones & Co., was chosen to fill the position thus made vacant. The board of directors now consists of Robert W. Pulliam, President, Geo. W. Swepson, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, William H. Willard, and William B. Gulick, cashier. We learn, also, that the stock of the bank has been raised to $63,000 by the increased subscription of the original stockholders and the addition of new stock, and that it is proposed to increase the capital stock immediately to one hundred thousand dollars. Persons wishing to make an investment of this kind can call at the bank, where full information can be obtained.

VERY GOOD.—"Brick" Pomeroy has done some bragging, and we think he has "stretched"—a little—in his account of the compositors of the "*Democrat*" office. But what we are about to assert is the truth and we do not believe it is often excelled. "We hold in our possession" a typo, a new beginner, who, less than two months ago, did not know a box or a type, and had hardly ever seen a "stick" or a "rule;" he was ignorant of "quads," knew not the meaning of "spacing," and had never heard of "caps" and "lower case;" "setting up" and "distributing" were Dutch to him, and "leading" conveyed no intelligible idea to his mind.

He can now put up per day one of our long columns—about 3,000 ems—with all the ease imaginable, giving himself time to chuckle quietly over the capital jokes, and ponder over the profound wisdom contained therein, and distribute the same with the facility of a practiced hand. He already sedulously avoids an "out," disdains a "double," but rejoices enthusiastically in the blessing of "fat take."

Altogether he is in the right place, and if he does not get along at the "case" nobody ever can.—*Fayetteville News.*

[Bravo, typo! Wonder if he will hold out.—JOURNAL.]

ARMY MATTERS.—Col. Bumford, 8th U. S. infantry, it is understood will succeed Col. Goff as commandant of the district of North Carolina, until the return of Maj. Gen. Robinson, who is off on a short leave.

Ral. Progress.

THE CANVASS.—The Canvass in this county, and in this Senatorial District is progressing. For the Senate, F. E. Shober, Esq., of this county, R. F. Johnston, Esq., of Davie are the candidates. For the Commons from this county there are five candidates in the field, viz: Capt. W. H. Crawford, Dr. I. W. Jones, John K. Graham, Esq., Joseph A. Hawkins, Esq., and O. G. Foard, Esq. So far as we know, these gentlemen are agreed upon all questions of National politics. They are all supporters of the policy of President Johnson, and they all favor the re-election of Gov. Worth.—They may, and we understand do differ slightly on some matters of State policy.—We learn that the canvass has been thus far conducted in the best temper, and we hope it will continue so to the end.

Old North State, 27th inst.

L. G. GASH, ESQ., OF TRANSYLVANIA.—This gentleman is a candidate for re-election to the State Senate from the Asheville, District. He is a thorough going conservative, sustains the President,s policy, and advocates the re-election of Gov. Worth.—Mr. Gash is a gentleman of fine intellect, and was an open and avowed Union man during the war. But like the great majority of those who were Union men upon principle, he is now liberal and conservative, and not radical and proscriptive. We learn that his election is certain.

We further learn that M. Patton, Esq., is the Conservative candidate for the Commons in Buncombe, and John D. Hyman, Esq., in Henderson and Transylvania.

Old North State.

MAJ. D. A. COVINGTON.—As will be perceived, this gentleman has announced himself as a candidate to represent the Senatorial district of Anson and Union in the next General Assembly. So far as we can learn he will have no opposition.

Wadesboro' Argus, 17th.

Mr. N. Knight is a candidate to fill one of the seats from Rowan county in the House of Commons. This announcement says the *Argus*, of Mr. Knight, with Gen. Dargan already in the field, presents a full ticket for the House of Commons from the county, without opposition.

The manner in which the mails are managed on the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad between Wilmington and Rockingham needs to be looked after by the Post Office authorities. About once a week no mail comes up the line from Wilmington, and when the question is asked why it does not, the answer is that there was no Route Agent to take charge of it. The question naturally occurs, why, at certain times, is there no agent on that route to take charge of the mails?—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

HON. R. R. HEATH.—We were pleased to meet, on yesterday, this distinguished gentleman, formerly one of our Superior Court Judges, and now of Memphis, Tenn., who is at present on a short visit to this State.—He is, apparently, in excellent health.

While the removal from the State of such men as Judge Heath must be felt as a great public loss, it is a source of gratification to know that his eminent worth and abilities are properly appreciated in his new home, as we have frequently heard is the case.

Raleigh Sentinel, 27th.

HURRAH FOR HENRY.—Mrs. John Koger, a lady of Henry County, gave birth a few days ago to three fine boys: all now living and doing well.. They say Henry is great on boys and fine tobacco.

Danville Register.

Guilford county can beat Henry out of sight! A lady in this county, Mrs. Nathan Ozment, recently gave birth to two fine boys, and to somewhat equalize the proportion of the sexes, added to the pair a fine daughter, also.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—The next North Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, will commence its session in Fayetteville, on Wednesday, November the 7th next. Bishop Pierce will preside. Some have desired a change in the time of meeting, but after consultation it has been deemed best that the orginal appointment of the Bishop's should remain. The press of the State will please notice.

NOTICE.—Rev. Wm. Potter, late of North Carolina, went last spring to New York on business. He was in that city on the 9th of June, since which time his family have not heard from him. He was a Baptist and a Mason. Any information concerning him, addressed to Mrs. Margaret R. Potter, Richmond, Va., would be thanfully received. If papers at the north will publish this notice, they will greatly oblige a poor and deeply afflicted family.—*Religious Herald.*

ARRIVED.—A squad of negro soldiers arrived in this place yesterday on the Newbern cars, but what their business was, or whither they were going, did not interest us enough to enquire. They were of the simon-pure stock, black as nature could make them, and seemed quite proud of their blue clothes and shining bayonets.—May they *continue on* their way rejoicing.

Goldsboro' News, 28th.

WILL TURN OVER.—We were informed, yesterday, by Lieut. A. W. McKillip, that the county poor-house will be turned over to the county authorities by Monday next. Now the county can take care of its poor in its own way, if it has the funds, and we hope it has, for there are quite a number of persons dependent upon public charity, and must suffer greatly, if not die, during the coming winter, from actual want if not attended to.—*Newbern Times, 28th.*

TOURNAMENT.—We wish to remind our friends and acquaintances in the country that the young men of this place design having a Tournament and Grand Coronation Ball on the 11th of next month. The fine horsemanship displayed here on a similar occasion last January is assurance sufficient of the amusement which will be afforded to spectators at the lists, while the ball at night will be a source of still greater enjoyment to the young and fair.

No one, acquainted with Fayetteville, will doubt that her people will extend to all a cordial welcome and the free hospitalities of the town. Let all, then, come, who can. "The more, the merrier."

Fayetteville News, 25th inst.

South Carolina Railroads.

The several Railroad Companies in this State, and all persons who have complaints to make of excessive or unequal charges, or violation of their charters by said roads, will take notice that the following joint resolution of the General Assembly, was adopted at the last session:

Resolved, That a Special Commission, consisting of two members of the Senate, and one from each Congressional District in the House, be appointed to investigate and report to this General Assembly at its next regular session, the complaints made of excessive and unequal charges by the different Railroad Companies of this State, and to inquire if, and in what manner, they have violated their respective charters. That the said Commission have power to summon such witnesses, and to require the production of such books and papers as may be necessary, and also to inquire and report what charters are subject to amendment, and in those cases where amendments are practicable what changes should be made to protect the interests of the public.

The Commission appointed under the foregoing resolution, hereby call upon all persons having knowledge of material facts relating to the matters embraced in said resolution, to forward statements duly authenticated to the several members of the Commission as hereinafter indicated.

Complaints and charges relating to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, the Blue Ridge Railroad, the Laurens Railroad, the Spartanburg and Union Railroad, may be forwarded to G. F. Townes, at Greenville C. H, or to W. S. Grisham, at Walhalla.

Charges and Complaints relating to the South Carolina Railroad may be forwarded to M. C. Butler, Edgefield C. H., or R. S. Duryea at Charleston.

Those relating to the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, and the King's Mountain Railroad, may be sent to B. W. Ball, at Laurens C. H.

Those relating to the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, may be sent to Harris Covington, at Bennettsville.

Those relating to the North Eastern Railroad, and Charleston and Savannah Railroad, to R. S. Duryea, at Charleston.

The Commission will meet at Columbia, on Friday, the 23d day of November next, to make up their report; at which time any persons interested may appear before them, and furnish such information as may be considered necessary, relative to the matters under consideration.

G. F. TOWNES,
Chairman Senate Committee.
M. C. BUTLER,
Chairman House Committee.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Public Meeting of the Working-Men of Raleigh.

On a call previously made, a meeting of the Working-men was held at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday evening, 26th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating candidates for the Legislature, and to take such other action as they might deem necessary.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Mr. Jas. C. Marcom, Chairman, and John C. Gorman, Secretary.

After an explanation of the object of the meeting, on motion of Mr. John N. Bunting, a Committee of three were appointed for the purpose of reporting resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Jno. N. Bunting, Jno. Nichols and Peter Fleming a Committee for that purpose.

While awaiting the report of the Committee, the meeting was highly entertained by a short speech from Captain J. Q. A. DeCarteret, who arose after urgent calls from the house, in which he eloquently treated on the past rights and wrongs of working men, and their present and future political duty.

After which, the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, reported the following preamble, resolutions and nominations, which were received:

WHEREAS, The Working men of Wake county, feeling that their interests have never been fully and properly represented in our State Councils, and believing that by fostering and cherishing our mechanical and agricultural interests alone we can hope rapidly and effectually to repair the destructions of the late disastrous war, desire to express their convictions upon the present situation; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That as our State is in a condition of wretched poverty, and our people scarcely able to maintain themselves by their labor, we are opposed to the levy of any tax, or the appropriation of any money, by the next General Assembly, for any other purpose than such as are indispensably necessary to support the machinery of the State Government, unless it be found practicable to re-establish the Common School System, for the benefit of our poor white children.

2 *Resolved*, That as the Howard amendment will disfranchise many of our loyal citizens,—will have a tendency to disorganize our State Government, and throw us into a state of anarchy—and, as we believe, will ultimately lead to negro suffrage, we are opposed to its adoption by the next General Assembly.

3. *Resolved*, That the Working-men of this county, in order that they may have their fair share of the representatives, do nominate a ticket, to be composed of two in a number, and of two other respectable citizens taken from the other walks of life.

4 *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend to the citizens of Wake county the following ticket: *For the Senate*, Wiley D. Jones. *For the Commons*, Albert Johnson, Wm Laws and J. Q. DeCarteret.

On motion of Mr. Separks, the resolutions were voted upon *seriatim*.

The first and second resolutions passed unanimously, and the third, after discussion, was finally adopted.

The fourth resolution was amended by the substitution of Capt. R. S. Perry for the Commons, in the place of Wm. Laws, and then the entire resolution was rejected.

An animated discussion as to the propriety and policy of nominating candidates was then had, participated in by Messrs. Collins, Royster, Nichols, Barbee and others.

Finally, on motion, the third resolution was reconsidered, and the following adopted in its stead:

Resolved, That we, the working men of Raleigh, pledge ourselves to vote against any candidate who *favors* the adoption of the Howard amendment, or *opposes* the early re-establishment of our Common School system.

After which, on motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to each of the city papers, with a request to publish.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAS. C. MARCOM, *Chairman.*
JNO. C. GORMAN, *Secretary.*

A Sensation Story from Mobile—One of the old Forts below the City held by Confederates.

From the Mobile Times, Sept. 20.

Yesterday a portion of the city in the neighborhood of the jail was thrown into confusion by the announcement that six veteran Confederates had been unearthed by the chain gang while removing the extensive breastworks nortwest of the jail.

The attention of Capt. Seymour was suddenly attracted by a loud exclamation from one of the negroes, and he hastened to the spot where he was astonished to see the ground falling in. After a moment's hesitation men were put at work digging as if for dear life around the spot, and the Captain was soon satisfied that he had stumbled upon a cave of some description.

Further digging developed an opening, and, to the great astonishment of the party, a head was thrust therefrom and rapidly withdrawn.

Thinking something must be wrong, further assistance was summoned, and after additional shoveling to enlarge the entrance, six individuals were dragged into daylight, much against their will.

Everybody was astonished at the circumstances, especially as the prisoners had every appearance of Confederates. On investigation it was discovered the cave, through the sides of which the chain gang had broken, and an outlet at the foot of the old moat,, among some thick and impenetrable bushes, and that these Confederates, having determined never to surrender, had taken refuge in this cave, and remained there concealed ever since the capture of Mobile. How they subsisted it is difficult to tell, but it may be that parties living in the neighborhood may be able to give some information on that head.

This story is improbable on its face, but does not so appear after investigation.—Capt. Seymour had all six conveyed to the guardhouse, where they were last night visited by many citizens.

It is stated by a party who was one of the defenders of the city that, at the time of the surrender, he had heard that a club had been formed called the "Aligators," who had sworn to burrow before they would surrender.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue having been asked "if carriage makers are allowed, under the present law, to deduct from their return of sales the value of such articles entered into the manufacture of carriages as may have been already paid the manufacturer's tax, has replied as follows:

The new law exempts spokes, hubs, bows and felloes, poles, shafts, arms and wheels not ironed or finished; springs and wire made of steel; axles made of iron or steel; rivets, nuts, washers and bolts used in the manufacture of vehicles or carriages, and also paints. But the iron and steel from which many of these articles are made are subject to an impost or excise duty of five per cent. *ad valorem*, without any deductions whatever of articles or materials, taxed or untaxed, which enters into the construction of the carriage. If any assessor has allowed deductions of any kind from the value of the finished carriage before assessing the tax, he has done it on his own responsibility and without authority of law, and measures will be taken immediately to correct the erroneous assessment.

N. B. Forrest.

A writer in the August number of *The Land We Love*, in an article on the character of Lieutenant General N. B. Forrest, gives the following estimate of him:

His character as a whole was a union of that of Lannes and Suchet. With the impetuosity of the first he united the cautious calculation of the second. He well weighed the probabilities and counted the cost of every plan. When the time for action came he was terrible as a thunderbolt. With the qualties of the marshals in the respects named, he united to the fixedness of purpose, the tenacity of Massena. His doggedness of resolution was proverbial. It was like the grasp of death. An undertaking was never abandoned unless forced by orders—a battle never over until it was won. The doubts, even the panic of others, had no effect to tame his obstinacy of purpose, but falling back upon his own iron self-reliance, he was every inch a man in the darkest hour of the storm. It was then, in the midnight darkness of trial, that his genius, like stars in the night, shone most brightly.

He was accustomed to look upon nothing as impossible. Bad roads and the waste of waters could be overcome by "*It shall be so!*" Small numbers, with rapid marches and concentrated efforts, was passionately fond of artillery, and would stand behind a working battery, enjoying its exercise with all the glee of a delighted child. Not unfrequently has he been known to direct a section of a battery in person, superintending the minutest details. Personal daring in a leader, the army never doubting the fortune and game of its possessor, he felt was the strongest point he had to gain.—With it he appeared to wear a magic girdle. Not like Aristides—

"Beyond the missile javelins' sounding flight,
Safe let us stand; and from the tumult far
Inspire the ranks, and rule the distant war."

Hence, in this respect, he is without a peer in the annals of the revolution.—Leading a charge in person was his favorite pastime. The glory of single combat he too often courted—oftener than wisdom justified—riding like a young Bedouin, an excellent pistol shot and skillful swordsman, with a frame of great muscular power, he has, with his own right hand, won more success than any officer of the war.

FRANCE.

The New Breech-Loader and Cuirass.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 8.—We hear a great deal about the new Chassepot breach-loader, which some say is as superior to the Prussian needle-gun as the latter is to a Minnie rifle, but this is likely to be an exaggeration. In a very short time, the *Patrie* announces, one hundred regiments of the line will be armed with it. The statements of the semi-official journal that not only the arms but all the questions relative to the organization of the French army, as regards both *personel* and *materiel*, are to be made the subject of a thorough study, has attracted attention here, and it is interpreted by some as an admission that the French army is not in a state at present to contend successfully with that of Prussia—perhaps also as a hint to take patience and to wait till the new guns are ready and all the implements made.

I hear that the new cuirass is being worked at with the intention of giving it to the troops. It is the invention of a needy young Italian who came to Paris eager to dispose of it to the best bidder, and who found means of access to a French General high in office. The General examined this new kind of armor, which is described as a flexible metal shirt, weighing only 4½ lbs., hung it up, took a revolver, and fired four or five shots at it. The bullets fell to the ground, leaving but a slight mark upon the ball-proof tissue. The invention was clearly of sufficient importance to be submitted to the Emperor, who, after witnessing a trial, bade the inventor communicate his secret to no one, and said he would purchase it of him. You will have heard of the new plan suggested of large bucklers, to be carried by the front-rank men, who, kneeling, protect those behind them, who fire through loop-holes in the shields, which thus serves as rests for the guns. Modern improvements in the art of slaughter seem taking us back, in many respects, to the defences of the Middle Ages.

What the Herald Man Reports.

A traveling correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives a resume of a pretended trip over the battle-fields of the war in the South. It is evident from his letter that he did not leave the cars except to shift his precious body and carpet sack from one train to another from the time he left New York till he reached New Orleans. He gives long conversations purporting to have occurred between himself and Virginia negroes somewhere between Gordonsville and Lynchburg. The idea of these dialogues was doubtless suggested by some talk he may have had with the negro brakesmen on the Orange or Central railroads. The *Herald* thus sums up this valuable correspondence:

He (the traveling correspondent) reports that he found the people well disposed and orderly, and they express the wish almost universally that the Government will reconstruct the States as speedily as possible, that Northern capital and industry may flow in. But few traces of the recent bloody struggle remain in some places, and in others the evidences are painfully visible. The negroes were generally well dressed, and appeared in good humor. They entertain the same respect for their late masters that they did before the war, and do not appear to desire an equality with them. In case of negro suffrage being admitted, they would undoubtedly vote the same tickets that their former masters would.

Right Rev. J. M. Young, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, Pa., who died suddenly in that city on the 18th inst., was 58 years of age, having been born in Sanford, Maine, in the month of August, 1808.

Bishop Young served a regular apprenticeship at the printing business at Portland, Maine, in the office of the Portland Argus. He was a convert to Catholicism at the age of 19, and at the age of 22 took a journeyman's tour through the Western States, finally stopping at Cincinnati, where his extensive reading and marked ability for one of his age attracted the attention of the then Bishop of Cincinnati, and he was sent to St. Mary's College, at Emmittsburg, Md., to complete his education and prepare himself for ordination. He was ordained priest in 1837. First appointed Bishop of Pittsburg, but upon his declination of that office he was appointed Bishop of Erie, as successor to Bishop O'Connor. He was consecrated at Cincinnati on Low Sunday, in 1854, coming to Erie shortly after, where he has resided ever since. His bearing, benevolent disposition and social qualities made him highly esteemed by his cotemporaries as a man, a scholar and a gentleman. His death, although almost instantaneous, was scarcely unexpected by him, as he had frequently been informed by his medical advisers that, sooner or later, he would die without warning, in consequence of disease of the heart, to which he had been subject for some time.

CONUNDRUM.—When is a door not a door? When its a-jar.

Horse Stables.

It is a fault with most stables that they are built for men rather than for horses. We wish to point out two common errors into which not a few builders are liable to fall in constructing stables, especially those upon farms. The first is in having the doors and upper floor so low as they generally are.—On account of these low doors horses instinctively learn to fear them, and they shy, rear or prance whenever led toward them. They are, also, among the most frequent causes of poll-evil. The horse, when passing through them, is either surprised by something it beholds outside the building, or checked by the voice, or gesture of the person leading him, when up goes the head and crash comes the poll against the beam of the doorway. A violent bruise often results therefrom, and a deep seated abcess follows. Low hay floors also produce the same trouble. The sudden elevation of the head is, in the horse, expressive of very unexpected emotion. This effect is always noticed whenever you enter the stable rapidly or at an unusual hour. A sudden noise will also cause the same upward motion of the head. With low stables an injury to the horse is almost invariably sure to follow.

Again, the easiest position in which the horse can stand, is when the hind feet are the highest portion of the body, or when the flooring of the stall slants in the opposite direction from what it does in most stables. This is the other error in constructing stables to which we alluded.—Horses at liberty in a pasture invariably stand, when at ease, with their hind feet elevated somewhat, and it is almost a wonder that builders of stables have not improved upon this fact before, and adapted floors to the wants of the horse. The moisture from the horse, if the floor slanted toward the forward feet, would help to keep the forward feet moist, cool and healthy, whereas they are now generally hot, full of fever, and require washing with cool soap suds at least once a day, in order to be kept in a healthy condition. This is not all. Where the floor slants back, the horse not unfrequently attempts to ease the heavy strain upon the flexor tendons of the hind legs by hanging back upon the halter. The pressure upon the seat of the poll stops natural circulation, and in time it develops itself into a deep seated abcess. We would like to see a stable in which the two errors of building did not occur. If the builder was not satisfied with it, we are satisfied the occupant would be, and would repay him by long years of good service with unstrained limbs and a healthy system.

Maine Farmer.

WHAT MR. DAVIS SAID AND THINKS.—In a communication in Thursday's Petersburg *Index*, Rev. J. D. Kelley denies that Mr. Davis ever said he was to be tried by a military and civil court. Mr. Kelley concludes as follows:

There is no man within the sphere of christian civilization, in this age of public education, who does not know that military tribunals are only properly applicable to persons in the military and naval service of the United States. Mr. Davis, instead of acquiescing in the correctness of the Government's procedure, blamed it much for its injustice, cruelty and absurdity.—He thought the President could and ought to liberate him on bail.

Neither is the statement in the papers respecting his counsel and their opinions of his case correct. They, too, think that the President ought to admit him to bail on the civil charge, and to dismiss the military charge altogether.

SMOTHERED BY A CAT.—At

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1866.

National Troubles.

It must be apparent to the minds of every one that it is the determination of the radical party to prevent, if possible, the settlement of our National difficulties upon any basis tending to peace and harmony.—They prefer war and discord; they care more for the success of their party than for the interests of the country, and are willing to go to any extreme to perpetuate their power. In all of their public meetings, recently held at various points at the North, there has been a spirit of malevolence, and of the most intense hatred exhibited toward the Southern people, entirely unwarranted and unprovoked by any action on our part. Wendell Phillips threatens us with the block and the axe; that hideous abortion, Brownlow of Tennessee, shouts for the torch and turpentine; the Beast of Massachusetts, demands the gibbet and the rope; and Thad. Stevens, with the smile of a hyena, consigns us all to the penitentiary of hell. We are threatened with a war, in comparison with which our recent struggle will appear but child's play, and all the appliances that ingenuity can conceive, or malice invent, are brought to bear upon the minds of the Northern people, to urge them on to this carnival of blood.

What has the South done since the termination of hostilities to cause this state of feeling on their part towards us? We accepted the terms proposed with the most perfect good faith, promptly ratified every demand made upon us, have rigidly adhered to all the conditions imposed, and have faithfully observed the obligations of the oath we took. In fact, our submission has been abject to the national authority. We venture the assertion that, within the limits of the late Confederacy, there is no feeling but that of a universal desire for peace. Not a single warlike ripple disturbs the calm that prevails, our people are hard at work endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, to build up their ruined homes, to provide, if possible, even by the sweat of their brows, a means of support for those dependent upon them, and all they ask is to be let alone. They have had miseries enough to almost make them wish to "curse God and die." Is it generous, is it magnanimous, is it in keeping with the character of a people claiming to be educated and refined, thus to traduce a fallen foe and to excite the worst passions of the multitude against him?

The intention of the leaders of the radical party to place the South in a position antagonistic to the government, is evident, and has an apt illustration in the well known fable of Æsop, and would be amusing, were it not for the vindictive spirit exhibited. The idea of charging upon us the desire to inaugurate another civil war, is simply absurd. We have not the disposition, even if we had the means or the ability, to carry it into effect, and if the minds of the majority at the North were not poisoned by the leaders of the republican party, they could not for a moment entertain such a suspicion. We have done all that a people could do to convince the most sceptical of our sincerity; we are anxious for peace and quietness; have no disposition for any further strife and bloodshed, and are determined to discharge our duty as good citizens of a common country and entitled to equal protection under its laws.

If there is to be no peace; if the future is to be but a continuation of the miseries of the past, the radical party will alone be responsible. We can bear it with fortitude whatever fate may be in store for us; can submit with dignity to any suffering that may be imposed upon us; can make every sacrifice, except to compromise our honor. That we will never surrender, for it is all that makes life valuable. We will cling to it at all hazards—will cling to it like the shipwrecked mariner to the solitary plank that bears him up, amidst the wild waste of waters around him—the last and only life-buoy left him in the terrible disaster which has befallen him.

Raleigh.

We were glad to notice, during our recent visit to Raleigh, evidences of improvement in that city. We were especially gratified with the repairs and improvements to the Capitol. It has been thoroughly cleansed, painted and repaired, and the entire furniture renovated, and the building properly lighted with gas. Mr. Best, the energetic Secretary of State, to whom this work has been entrusted, deserves credit for the manner in which it has been done.

The Messrs. Tucker, of that city, are building a magnificent store-house on the "Burnt District," to meet the demands of a large wholesale and retail trade. Above the store-room there will be a Hall for public exhibitions, of ample dimensions. This will supply a want long felt in that city.—We noticed several other substantial buildings going up on the burnt square near the Market House.

The most interesting feature we noticed in Raleigh, was an unusual large number of maimed citizens, who lost their limbs during the war, while gallantly serving their State as soldiers, having measures taken or receiving artificial legs. We felt much pride, as we saw that these noble men who had suffered and lost so much in the service of North Carolina had not been left unnoticed, but that the State was displaying its gratitude in the most substantial manner. The greatful feelings with which her gallant but unfortunate sons receive this evidence of the appreciation of their services by the State, must be gratifying to the eminent member from Craven, in whose patriotism this action was conceived and carried out, as it is to every honorable citizen of the State. The thorough manner in which the work is executed, and the very general satisfaction given thus far, reflects credit upon Governor Worth, and Mr. Ryan, who has special charge of the matter.

Some political excitement, of course, exists about Raleigh—more of a local than State character, however—the issues being the Howard amendment and Repudiation. We believe nearly, if not all, the candidates are opposed to the former, but divided in reference to the latter. We were told that Wake county, which gave Gov. Holden upwards of fourteen hundred majority last Fall, will give a majority for Governor Worth at the ensuing election.

Raleigh can boast of the very best hotel we have ever stopped at in the South. The Exchange Hotel, under the new management of Mr. J. M. Blair, of Asheville, is most excellent in the neatness and cleanliness of its rooms and furniture, the quality and quantity of its fare, and the urbanity and attention of its employees, and is an ornament to the city.

The Trial of Ex-President Davis.

The manner in which this case has been delayed, and made the subject of judicial jest by high officials, has become a reproach to the Government. Journals, the most radical in their hatred to the South and the eminent prisoner, who languishes in unlawful confinement, begin to grow uneasy and restless in reference to the course being pursued in regard to the trial of ex-President Davis. It has become a mere shuttlecock to be knocked about at random by the hatred of Congress, the political aspirations of Chief-Justice Chase and the malignant and reckless ignorance of Judge Underwood.

In his message to Congress, in December last, the President represented it as most desirable that the trial should take place, but stated that the Chief-Justice was unwilling to hold a Court for that purpose in Virginia, in which State only a trial could be had, as long as the military law was superior to the civil. So long as we believed this officer to be influenced by honest motives, we gave him credit for a position we thought commendable in a bold and incorruptible Judge. The President, however, in April last, issued his proclamation which removed this objection, but still the Chief-Justice did not try the case. True the Court was held by Judge Underwood and the case called, when the eminent counsel who represented the prisoner, declared themselves ready, but without a single reason being given, and with an unseemly jest, the trial was postponed until the next term, which was to be held on the first Tuesday in October, at Richmond.

It now appears that the Chief-Justice again desires to shirk responsibility in the matter of this trial, this time upon a mere technicality. He now thinks that it is not explicitly understood that martial law is abrogated in Virginia, and has advised the President to issue another proclamation making it clear that civil law is supreme in that State. He himself interprets the late peace proclamation as the President does, that it abrogates martial law, but on account of the misinterpretations put upon the proclamation by various military commanders, he declines to try the case unless another and more explicit proclamation is issued.

We more than suspect the truth to be that the Chief-Justice shrinks from the ordeal of the trial inasmuch as his secession record is worse than that of ex-President Davis, and not only as a politician and lawyer, but as Governor of Ohio in 1859, he is committed to the most ultra States' rights doctrines, having at that time repeatedly threatened, *if necessary, to resist the Federal Government by force*, in the difficulties then pending between the Federal and State Courts in relation to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases. The delicate sensibilities of the Chief-Justice regarding the sacredness of the judicial ermine, and in view of the exposures to be made by the talented counsel of the prisoner, can well be appreciated.

We now learn from the *National Intelligencer*, that "Judge Underwood and the Chief-Justice have come to the conclusion, that because of the legislation of the last Congress, the adjourned Court cannot be held, consequently the case of Mr. Davis, with all others, must be postponed to a future day." The Chief-Justice and his District Judge do not inform us what the legislation is that renders necessary this farther delay. In the meantime, the prisoner languishes in steadily declining health, and his family is rapidly coming to want, while the honor of a great country is being sacrificed at the hands of its highest judicial officers to protect personal reputation, advance personal aspirations, and appease political animosities.

It seems never to have been definitely settled whether Mr. Davis is in military or civil custody—whether he is to be tried for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, or for treason against the United States. We can hardly believe that President Johnson regards him as being held under military authority, for he would long since have released him on parole or ordered his trial before a military tribunal; nor do we think, after the Conover exposures, there is any danger of the assassination charges being pressed. For the sake of the reputation of the high officials involved, and of the Government itself, we hope this chapter, which records one of the most cold-blooded and high-handed transactions which has ever disgraced the archives of a country, shall not be indelibly stamped upon the history of the times by the solemnity and sacredness of a trial.

If, on the other hand, he is to be tried before the proper civil tribunal for treason, he should be handed over to the civil authorities to answer the complaint that will be brought against him. There can possibly be no legal or honest difficulty in the way of prompt action, and he is entitled to a speedy trial, and his continued imprisonment is a scandal to the country.

The Charleston *Courier* learns from a private letter received from the estimable wife of the distinguished prisoner, that Mr. Davis' health continues to decline, and that the pecuniary circumstances of his family are becoming very embarrassing.—Friends who have lately visited him are becoming satisfied that if the seventeen months imprisonment to which the Government has already subjected him, is much longer continued, that a trial before an earthly tribunal will never take place, but that his prison doors will soon be opened and his chains will fall from about him, and he will be summoned before the great Court above, before which, Judge and Prisoner, Captor and Captive, will alike be ordered to appear.

Slander! Slander!

"Gen. Wright, of Georgia, says he was on the Committee that drafted the resolutions in the Johnson Philadelphia Convention in favor of duly rewarding Union Soldiers, and that he took care to have them so worded as not to commit the Government; for, if the South ever gets into power again, all pensions to Union Soldiers shall be cut off unless the Confederate Soldiers are put on the same footing."

We clip the above from the editorial columns of the *Standard*. We have often thought that paper, under the baneful influence of its senior editor, was, with reckless indifference to both truth and results, giving *editorial* sanction to the mischievous falsehoods of the Radical presses and orators in their bitter warfare against the honor and interests of the South.

It required no denial of the above from the gallant gentleman to whom it was attributed, to prove to us that it was totally false. An acquaintance with General Wright in the trying ordeal of the past few years enables us to endorse him as the very type of honor and truthfulness. His conduct as a gentleman and officer was such as would convince any one that deception was not an element in his nature. His course, unlike his slanderer, has been such as not to deceive Northern citizens or *soldiers* during the war, or since its termination.

Gen. Wright, through the columns of the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of which he is an editor, thus refers to this matter:

"The above statement we find in the Troy *Daily Times* of the 22nd. It is perhaps useless to deny a statement so absurd, for denial here is unnecessary, as indeed it is anywhere that the character of the *Troy Times* is known. We have no idea that one who is base enough to perpetrate such a slander will have the manliness to publish a denial of its truth, and, if he did, would be sure to invent some other canard equally mischievous. General Wright never wrote a line that could be tortured into any such sentiments. He does not expect to cut off the Union soldiers from their pensions, nor has he any hope that Confederate soldiers will ever be allowed any place in the pension list."

It thus appears that the *Standard* has given *editorial* sanction to the base slander of the Troy *Times*. We can well understand why these Radical papers publish such willful falsehoods upon our leading citizens, for such is the capital by which they are attempting, and we fear with too much success, to break down the Administration of President Johnson and the efforts of the Conservatives to restore the Union upon honorable and constitutional grounds, but we cannot appreciate what truthful and honest motive a North Carolinian, who has held high civil position and has yet higher aspirations, nay even conscientiously desires to be respected among his fellow-men, can have to give publicity to the statements of these false witnesses against our own people. The *expectations* which prompt such conduct must be truly fascinating, but alas what have we to say of the *heart* which conceives it.

Onerousness of the Method of Taxing Cotton.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 22d says practical difficulties have arisen in the collection of the tax of three cents a pound upon the cotton crop. A memorial of planters and others set forth that, under the present law, planters and cultivators cannot move a bale of cotton until it passes the satraps of the Internal Revenue Commissioner Department. They cannot even send a wagon-load to market to purchase provisions for plantation supplies until they go, hat in hand, and beg some assessor or tax collector to weigh their cotton and grant a permit to send it to market.

These assessors or collectors cannot be found in the planting districts. They are in the towns. They do not go to the cotton plantation. The planter must send it to them, and, with much delay and expense, obtain his certificate of the payment of the tax, before he can sell. The producer has generally exhausted all his means, and has no money to advance to the Government before his crop is marketed.

The memorialists say that the restrictions at present imposed to moving the cotton, in addition to the heavy tax assessed upon it, will tend seriously to discourage further production of that staple, and will thus act injuriously upon the entire financial condition of the country. If the planter cannot ship his crop to market without being compelled to sacrifice a large part of it to the rigors imposed by onerous regulations, he will naturally turn his attention to a different system of agriculture.

The remedy proposed for the consideration of the Treasury, is to include in one collection district all the cotton-growing regions, and allow the producer or factor to send his cotton to any shipping point in the district. The Government, by establishing suitable regulations for receiving the cotton at the points of delivery, for weighing it where every facility for that purpose exists, and for bonding it until sold, or for receiving the tax from the merchant or other holder, would secure a prompt payment of the tax, with less liability to fraud, at a smaller cost to the Government, and in a way less expensive and annoying to the planter and to the merchant.

That this remedy will be resorted to is very probable, for it is quite within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to adopt it.

If the cotton crop should amount to two million of bales, of four hundred and fifty pounds each, the tax payable to the Government will be twenty-seven millions of dollars, which will fall chiefly on the domestic purchaser and consumer. Such is the scarcity of currency in the cotton-growing States that the Government tax cannot be paid in advance of the shipment and sale of the cotton.

Address.

We are requested to state that Colonel Walter L. Steele of Richmond county, will deliver an Address before the Duplin County Vine-Growing and Agricultural Society, at Kenansville, on Friday, 26th of November next.

We congratulate the Society in securing the services of a gentleman so capable of giving the proper impetus to their new association, and whose reputation as a scientific agriculturalist will warrant them in expecting an address worthy the great interest they have manifested in the objects of the Society.

Manufactured News.

The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, in an elaborate article under the above head, speaks of the custom practiced by many papers in the North and West, of manufacturing special dispatches, purporting to be from the South, and which speak in no favorable terms of the Southern people. That paper denounces the custom, and speaks of it as contemptible in the extreme, and says that the Louisville papers have recently exposed a large number of special dispatches of that character.

Many papers at the North are overflowing daily with such dispatches, which, by the majority of their readers, are gladly taken for the truth, when really they are the grossest falsehood.

The fact is, the publication of news of this character pays, and observing the avidity with which it is perused, when not obtained through false-hearted, unprincipled Northern men at the South, bogus dispatches are manufactured in the office of publication, in order to pander to the popular appetite.

No doubt, in the majority of cases, these dispatches are written at the North, but we have many instances of their having been written on Southern soil, but are none the less manufactured for all that. We have not forgotten the memorable communications concerning our own city, written by Beadle and Ashley of Freedmen's Bureau repute, nor the correspondence with "deown East" papers, from employees of other departments of the government, in our midst, the whole of which abounded in falsehood from beginning to end, and were calculated to heap oppression upon the heads of a people who were innocent of the wrongs thus imputed to them.

Would that the attention of the people of the North was directed to the examination into, and the correction of their own domestic evils, with that fervor which they display in endeavoring to remodel, in their own peculiar way, the internal affairs and government of the South.

Battle's Digest.

We are glad to see that the Law Volumes of Battle's Digest have been issued and are for sale. The volumes before us are complete and very full. The learned and indefatigable Judge, who has prepared this work, after years of most devoted labor, has placed the profession under obligations, which we hope they will be prompt in acknowledging.

The entire work is to be published in three volumes, the first two containing the Law, and the third the Equity cases. The third volume will be ready for delivery in a few days. The Law cases comprising the first and second volumes, in some editions are bound together, giving the purchaser a choice of procuring the entire work in two or three volumes.

All who have examined the work, are highly pleased with the Digest. The points decided are distinctly stated, and the arrangement of the cases is simple and natural. No lawyer should be without a copy.

The work can be purchased of Nichols, Gorman & Neathery, Raleigh.

Gen. Dockery Declines.

We had not supposed for an instant, that Gen. Dockery would accept the nomination tendered him by the little caucus which assembled lately in the *Standard* office, but thought he was only mentioned in this connection to enable certain "unmistakably" *patriotic politicians* to make up their record, in order to secure Federal patronage in the event of a Radical Administration succeeding that of President Johnson. Mark our word, that a majority of the caucus and the Executive Committee, expect to secure appointments or reap the benefit of the proscriptive clause of the Howard amendment.

We give the correspondence between Gen. Dockery and the Committee:

RALEIGH, Sept., 21, 1866.

To the Hon. Alfred Dockery:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned were appointed a committee, by the Union Meeting held in Raleigh on yesterday, the 20th, to inform you of your nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina, and to request your acceptance of the same.

You were selected without a dissenting voice as the most suitable citizen to represent the Union sentiment of North Carolina. The restoration of the Union was felt by the meeting to be the paramount, all-absorbing question of the day. We have no doubt you concur with us in this view, and we trust the resolutions adopted by the meeting will receive your approval.

With your assistance at the helm, the ship of State, though surrounded by breakers, on every side, will yet weather the storm, and reach the only safe haven for her people—the great national government founded by Washington.

Sincerely trusting, sir, that you will accept the nomination thus tendered, and devote what time is left to canvassing public questions, we have the honor to be, with high respect,

Your obedient servants,

J. F. TAYLOR, of Wake.
H. J. MENNINGER, of Craven,
E. T. BLAIR, of Randolph,
Comm.

RICHMOND COUNTY, Sept. 27, 1866.

Messrs. J. F. Taylor, H. J. Menninger, and E. T. Blair:

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 21st instant, by the hand of our friend Mr. Logan, has been received. Accept the assurances of my regard for this additional manifestation of trust and confidence reposed in me, by our friends assembled in Raleigh on the 20th instant, and my thanks for the very complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to make known to me the action of the meeting.

I regret, gentlemen, to say that after mature reflection, circumstances of a personal character, connected with the few days that will intervene before the day of election, precluding the possibility of even a partial canvass of the State, compel me most respectfully to decline the candidacy tendered me by the meeting in Raleigh. Allow me, however, to assure you that the resolutions and most excellent address adopted by the meeting, in the main have my most cordial approval.

I greatly prefer the Howard amendment, with its reference of negro suffrage to our own Legislature, than to risk the next Congress, which, in all probability, will pass a much more stringent law upon that subject.

I also vastly prefer the restrictions upon office-holders, about which the secession organs clamor so much, to more general proscription, with the confiscation of our lands, of which there is great danger, should the proposed amendment be rejected.

The argument in favor of immediate representation in Congress cannot be answered. As well might a General be expected to resist a well-appointed army, or storm a stronghold without soldiers, as for our interests in Congress to be defended until our members shall have been admitted. And as President Johnson and Secretary Seward, as well as the Congress, have repeatedly declared the test-oath to be a pre-requisite condition of admission, the people ought to invite all our members elect who cannot comply with the required condition, to retire, and let others who can comply be elected, as an indispensable step towards harmony and restoration.

Most respectfully yours,

ALFRED DOCKERY.

Judge Barnes.

A correspondent from Duplin county speaks in the highest terms of Judge Barnes, who presided at the term of the Superior Court for that county held last week. He is represented as a prompt and determined officer, and a most efficient Judge. The law-abiding people of the county were much pleased with him.

THE CHOLERA.—Three cases of fatal sickness have occurred during the last few days, which the Medical Faculty pronounce to be Cholera. The subjects were negroes of the same family living on the premises of Mr. H. A. Bagg, corner of Fourth and Chestnut Streets. We have been reliably informed that no other cases have occurred and none now exist. The last death happened yesterday morning.

The city authorities have taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, and we think there is no cause for alarm. Our citizens, however, should be prudent. We publish in this issue a few simple, and, we believe, salutary directions from a gentleman of great experience in the disease.

Our country friends need feel no uneasiness in visiting the city as usual. We will advise them should the disease be pronounced epidemic.

THE CHOLERA.—Of course the report of the cholera being in our city created considerable excitement, and gave rise to many unfounded rumors in regard to the spread of the disease. It is a noticeable fact, that if but one case of an infectious disease is officially reported to be in a place, every person who is taken sick at or subsequent to that period, is said to be laboring under the effects of the infectious complaint. It was rumored that two cases of cholera had occurred at the Seamen's Home, but we have been officially informed by Mr. Williams, Superintendent of the Home, that there was not a particle of truth in the rumor: that there had been two sick seamen brought to the Home, but their complaint was nothing but common chills and fevers

We have been very particular in our inquiries, and we are informed by several of the Medical Faculty, that no case of the disease now exists within our city; that it has from the first been confined to the lot upon which the first case occurred; and that there is no danger of its being communicated to other localities, as it will probably be entirely eradicated within a day or two.

The public need have no fear. The progress of the disease is rendered improbable, and there need be no anxiety in regard to the occurrence of other cases. All exaggerated and unofficial rumors should not be credited. Should other cases be officially reported, or discovered to exist, we will advise the public.

LODGED IN JAIL.—Wm. Wright Parker, the murderer of Wm. Childress, of whom we spoke as being held in the jail at Greensboro', arrived here Monday night under charge of officer Sellers, and is now safely lodged in jail. After Mr. Sellars arrived in Greensboro' and had taken Parker in custody, the prisoner informed him that had he (Mr. Sellars) arrived twenty-four hours later, he would have been too late, as he (the prisoner) would have by that time escaped from jail, that he had been cutting a hole in the side of the prison, with a fair chance of success. An examination was made and Parker's statement found to be correct. He is a daring fellow and it will be well to take every precaution to guard against his escape.

THE JOURNAL.—The Wilmington Journal entered upon its 15th year on the 28th ult. It is a valuable paper, and deserves an enlarged circulation.—*Goldsboro' News.*

We are somewhat surprised that our cotemporary of the *News* should have no more veneration for old age than to try to detract from the number of years which entitles it to veneration. The error which he has, no doubt, inadvertently made, we would take occasion to correct. The *Journal*, instead of recently entering upon its *fifteenth* year, has entered upon its *sixteenth*.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Impending Trial—The Obstacles in the Way—A Succinct Statement.

A special dispatch to the Baltimore *Sun* gives the following additional intelligence in relation to the trial of this distinguished State prisoner:

THE NEWSPAPERS AND THE TRIAL.

The various speculative paragraphs published within the past week with reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis are calculated to mislead rather than enlighten the public mind. So far as the President is concerned, Mr. Davis can be tried without let or hindrance, whenever Judges Chase and Underwood, or either of them, signify their readiness to take charge of the prisoner, who is held subject to the proper legal process—capais or habeas corpus.

THE TRUE STATE OF THE CASE.

Of this fact both the judges named and the attorneys for the prosecution and the defence are well aware. From the highest authority I learn that there is no conflict of opinion between the attorneys as to the proper course to pursue. All agree that whenever the court is ready to try Mr. Davis, he will be delivered at once to the custody of the United States Marshal of Virginia, to whom a writ will be issued at the proper time, directing that the prisoner be brought before the court. There are but two obstacles in the way now to the trial of Mr. Davis in October. The first is found in a doubt among the lawyers, and in this the judges are understood to participate, as to the egality of a trial in October session, because it is not a regular term of the court.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

On account of this doubt it is proposed not to bring Mr. Davis to trial until the regular term in November. So far as Judge Chase is concerned, the same objections are urged by him to presiding in the trial as were mentioned by the Chief Justice last spring, viz: That he does not think it is explicitly understood that martial law is abrogated in Virginia, and hence he has advised the President to issue another proclamation making it clear that civil law is supreme in that State.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.

Judge Chase himself interprets the late peace proclamation as the President does, viz: That it abrogates martial law, but on account of the misinterpretation put upon the proclamation by various military commandants, the Chief Justice insists on another proclamation. The foregoing embraces all we have of an authoritative character with regard to the Davis trial. One of the objections raised by the civil officers of the United States Court to taking custody of Mr. Davis was that they had no safe place to keep the prisoner.

To this the President responded that Mr. Davis could be kept in Fortress Monroe, under the control of the United States Marshal, with the aid of the military.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Conspiracy to Hang Him—Letter from Judge Holt, the Chief Conspirator.

WAR DEP'T, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27, 1866.

Mr. James Gordon Bennett:

Sir—I have to acknowledge your prompt compliance with my request, in having given a place in your columns to my communication to yourself of the 22d inst., in relation to the calumnious charges against me in connection with the "Conover testimony;" but, while doing so, I regret to find in your editorial notice of this communication, in the *Herald* of yesterday, that you have altogether misapprehended its meaning, and in speaking of "comparing the original letters with the manuscript of his (my) denial," have inadvertently laid me open to an accusation utterly undeserved. I did not call in question at all the genuineness of my own note to Conover of the 15th of December, 1865, but fully admitted it throughout my letter to yourself, but I did complain that this genuine note had been adjusted to the two fabricated notes (those of Conover and Harris) so as to give it an unwarrantable signification. A careful reading of my communication to yourself will clearly show this. The same exposure had been before made by me in reference to other notes of mine, which had been previously treated in the same way by your correspondent and others; but I have not denied, and do not now deny, the genuineness of any note that within my knowledge has thus far been published, purporting to have been written and signed by me.

J. HOLT,
Judge Advocate General.

Mr. Harlan and the Cherokee Lands.

Mr. Harlan's contract with the Connecticut Emigration Company, in relation to the "Cherokee neutral land," is getting him into inextricable difficulties. He is openly and on all sides charged with fraud. The price at which he sold to the company was $800,000—$1 per acre—the payments to run through a period of nine years. It is said that the Cherokees paid the Government $500,000 for it thirty-one years ago.

The *Constitutional Union*, in its issue of Saturday, distinctly charges this transaction as a flagrant fraud, and devotes two columns to its exposure. We make the following extracts from it:

"LO! THE POOR INDIAN!—INFAMOUS OFFICIAL CONDUCT OF JAMES HARLAN, THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—THE CHEROKEES THE INNOCENT SUFFERERS—CONNECTICUT LAND SPECULATORS THE GAINERS BY THE CUNNINGLY DEVISED SCHEME.

On the 30th day of August, 1866, *the last day but one* that Hon. James Harlan, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, held the Portfolio of that Department, he executed, by virtue of his official authority, a contract on the part of the United States through himself or their representatives, passing the title of the reserve lands of the Cherokee Indians in the State of Kansas to the Connecticut Emigrant Society. 800,000 acres of the best land in the State of Kansas—for $800,000, *one dollar per acre*, in regular installments as below, with the privilege to the company of taking the whole, receiving the deed upon payment of the stipulated funs.

Now, the question naturally arises, *why* did the Secretary Harlan make this contract on the last day, but one, of his official position?

It will be seen that the price paid for these lands by the Cherokee Indians, in 1835, was a half million dollars in gold, *equal at the present time to nearly nine hundred thousand dollars*. It will be remembered that thirty-one years ago land in Kansas was worth about one-tenth of what it is now—in five years it will be worth *ten times* what it is worth now. What capitalist but would say that that land *now* is worth *ten* dollars per acre?

* * * * * *

Here, then, is the question of *fraud*, which we, with the evidence before us, in our judgment, pronounce to be a *fraud* upon the American people—and worse than a fraud, a glaring imposition, an infamous transaction to the detriment of our fellow-citizens, the Cherokee Indians.

* * * * * *

This appears to us the most cold-blooded swindle, and the most flagrant violation of the spirit and obvious intention of a sacred trust, that has lately come under our observation. It will be seen from the date that this digraceful contract was one of the last official acts of the late Secretary of the Interior. It is of itself well calculated to arouse serious suspicions of the *honesty* of the transaction. In view of all the facts, we think the contract should be set aside as illegal, unjust, and contrary to the plain intent of the treaty.

The *Union* charges that he "committed this fraud *for his own benefit*."

The New York *Herald's* despatch on the same subject thus closes:

It is alleged, with how much truth I make no pretensions to knowing, that Mr. Harlan is interested in the Connecticut Emigrant Society. The matter is now undergoing legal examination, and it is probable that the contract of sale will be set aside.

Cotton Estimates.

The monthly report from the Agricultural Bureau says that, upon a fair analysis of the cotton reports, the crop of cotton may be estimated at 1,500,000 bales. The National Intelligencer publishes the following, showing that in some of the cotton-growing districts the prospects for a good crop is very poor, while the accounts from some sections show that there will be a fine crop of both cotton and corn.

The following statistics are sent from Mississippi:

	Plantations.	Hands.	Acres Cultivated
1860	323	7,624	84,306*
1866	323	3,495	32,222

*Made 46,631 bales.

The estimated yield of the land this year is one bale to four acres, which would make about one sixth of the yield of 1860.

The crop will not reach 800,000 bales, (in the United States.)

PERRY COUNTY, ALA., Sept. 10, 1866.—On the Christian place they (the freedmen) have nineteen dogs, and a hog is gone if they get after him. Negroes are wandering all the time through the country with guns and pistols, and it is impossible to raise hogs here as formerly.

On Monday last the army worm reappeared, and now scarcely a leaf is to be seen. Blooms, forms, leaves have disappeared and nothing is left but the bolls on the stalk. On the 14th of April my prospects were as good for 300 bales as they now are for 50 bales. All the old planters say they have never seen such a year before for all sorts of crops. The worm is everywhere throughout this section, as far as I can hear. No place is exempt; it is universal.

The crop of corn is miserable. Many will not make enough to last until Christmas. There is more stealing than ever. It has been very sickly.

Statistics of Cotton.

Cotton is so important a crop that we feel it to be our duty to give all information concerning it that may be of use or interest to our readers.—We give below the statistics of the ordinary and the Sea Island crops for the last decade, ending 1860:

THE CROP.

1850-'51	3,353,805
1851-'52	3,007,586
1852-53	3,260,241
1853-54	2,929,139
1854-55	2,855,729
1855-56	3,524,242
1856-57	2,944,805
1857-58	3,117,496
1858-59	3,851,601
1859-60	4,664,417

SEA ISLAND CROP.

1853-54	39,689
1854-55	40,841
1855-56	44,512
1856-57	45,314
1857-58	40,566
1858-59	47,592
1859-60	46,413

The crop this year, from all indications, will be much less than that of any year given in the above table. One million, or thereabouts, will probably be the product of this season, and this will be hampered by a three per cent tax.

The New York Episcopal Convention.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention, of New York, adjourned Friday afternoon, after a session characterized by perfect harmony. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

The Bishop's address, in its references to the South, is a model for the politicians of all and every party, but the trouble is, the politicians never adopt or follow such models. Conciliation and kindness have brought the once fractured parts of the Episcopal Church together again in the bond of peace and unity of spirit, and one cannot help thinking if the politicians would but try the same experiment, "just once," like happy results would ensure to the State. The question of a division of the diocese goes over for another year, the Bishop's recommendation meanwhile being concurred in, that the whole matter be referred to a special committee. The committee is composed of some of the ablest clergy and laity connected with the church.

It ought to be added, pending the discussion of the "division" question, Rev. John Henry Hopkins, of the Church Journal, announced that he was authorized by an eminent layman to say that he was prepared to give $50,000 for the endowment of two new Bishoprics within the diocese. The announcement created a sensation, but no action was taken upon it.

So great is the demand for the Scriptures in the Turkish empire, and in various parts of the Eastern world, that it is in contemplation to build a Bible House at Constantinople. One gentleman in New York has offered to be one of five to give $25,000 for the purpose.

A California paper notices the birth of a child "with one arm under peculiar circumstances." Queer place for an arm.

From the N. Y. World, 28th Sept.

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Francis Lister Hawks.

Rev. Francis Lister Hawks, D. D., died at his residence in this city yesterday morning, aged 69 years. He was born in Newbern, North Carolina, June 10, 1798. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815, and was admitted to the bar in 1819, and practiced in North Carolina. He was elected to the Legislature of his native State at the age of 23, but soon after turned his attention to theology, and was ordained in 1827. He first officiated in New Haven, Conn., as assistant minister to Dr. Harry Croswell, in Trinity Church, and was, in 1829, assistant minister at St. James, in Philadelphia. In 1831 he was rector of St. Stephen's, in this city, and was next called to St. Thomas', where he remained till 1843. In 1835 Dr. Hawks was appointed to the missionary bishopric of the Southwest, at the same time that Bishop Kemper was put in charge of the Northwest; but no provision being made for his support, he declined the appointment. Having been appointed historiographer of the American Episcopal Church, Dr. Hawks, under the authority of the General convention, went to England and obtaind copies of a number of valuable and important papers relating to the early history of Episcopacy in America. In 1837, in conjunction with Dr. Henry, he founded the *New York Review*, of which he was for some time editor and a principal contributor. About the same date he founded St. Thomas's Hall, at Flushing, L. I., an enterprise which involved him deeply in debt. When he was afterwards chosen Bishop of Mississippi, his indebtedness was made an objection to his consecration by the House of Bishops, but he was triumphantly exonerated, and then declined the position. At the close of 1841, he became rector of Christ's Church in New Orleans, succeeding Rev. Dr. Wheaton. Here he remained five years, and was, during that time, elected President of the University of Louisiana. In 1849, he came to New York, and became rector of the Church of the Mediator, which was soon merged in Calvary Church. In 1854 he was elected Bishop of Rhode Island, but declined the office, preferring to retain his rectorship in this city.

Six pleasant years followed, and during that time Calvary Church, which was much in debt when Dr. Hawks assumed charge of the congregation, was entirely freed, and become one of the largest and most notable congregations in the city. The doctor, too, meanwhile, had been relieved from his embarrassments, and seemed to have settled down for life, free from care, and other than that imposed by the duties of his situation, in a loved and loving home. But 1861, with the secession of the Southern States, brought dissensions and divisions in the congregation and vestry of Calvary, and for days it was discussed whether Dr. Haws, Southern born, and a known sympathizer with secession, should be asked to resign. At the annual Easter meeting of the vestry in that year it was as good as decided that the doctor must go. The proceedings of several subsequent meetings were published in the daily papers, and Dr. Hawks finally resigned, virtually exchanging parishes with Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe (now Bishop of Western New York), Dr. Hawks going to Christ Church, Baltimore, and Dr. Coxe coming to Calvary, in this city. Dr. Hawks managed to "keep out of the papers," so far as expressing his opinion about the political situation was concerned, and, like most clergymen of the Episcopal Church, he never preached politics in the pulpit; and during the four years of war he retained the love and affection of his old friends, alike at the North and the South. Soon after the peace last year he was recalled to this city by some of his former parishoners, and it is only a few days since the corner-stone of a new and splendid church of which he was to be rector, was laid in Madison avenue.

Doctor Hawks's position in his church was among the very first and most eminent divines of that denomination. We can recall no clergyman who has had more honors actually thrust upon him—honors which he has almost invariably declined. He seemed satisfied with the simple charge of a congregation, and in his connections with different parishes in widely-separated sections of the country he has won all hearts. No rector was ever more beloved in his priestly capacity and as a man. His ministrations in the desk and in the pulpit will be long remembered by all who heard them. To a scholarship of the highest order he added the winning ways with which nature had endowed him. There was a persuasive earnestness in his preaching, a solemn sweetness in his voice, and an impressiveness in his diction that always enlisted the attention and the admiration of his hearers; as a mere rhetorician he was surpassed by few on the stage, and by no one in the church, unless by Wainwright and by Doane. In private life he was warm, genial, a charming companion, and an ever faithful friend. His conversation, rich with illustrations gathered from extensive study, travel, and observation, was lighed up at times with flashes of the purest and most sparkling wit. Every one will recall the time when he was overwhelmed with the difficulties resulting from his educational enterprise at Flushing. The future seemed dark enough. A friend consoled him with a quotation from the Psalmist, that the Lord would "feed the young ravens." "Ah, yes," said the doctor, smilingly, "but there is nothing said about the young Hawks." Hundreds of like sayings are treasured up by the doctor's friends, and these flashes are the reliefs to more solemn and sacred hours in houses of mourning and affliction, where the doctor came sometimes as an everwelcome, genial guest, and again as a ministering angel with the consolations of his priestly office for all but broken hearts. There are many mourners for him now.

As a scholar and author, Dr. Hawks will be remembered by his "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States" (2 vols. 8vo., embracing Virginia and Maryland, New York, 1836-'41); "Egypt and its Monuments" (8vo., 1849); "Auricular Confession in the Protestant Episcopal Church" (12mo., 1840.) He translated Rovero and Tschudi's "Antiquities of Peru" (1854,) and has edited the "Official and other State Papers of the late Major General Alexander Hamilton" (2vo., 1842.) Before he entered the church he published "Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, 1820-'26" (4 vols. 8vo., Raleigh, 1823-'8); and "Digest of all the Cases Decided and Reported in North Carolina;" and he was an industrious and frequent contributor to religions and other periodicals.

Whatever views may have been expressed or entertained with regard to Dr. Hawks's position in respect of the rebellion, no one will now speak of him with any other thoughts than those of reverence and respect. His name was absolutely without a stain; his character without a spot; and his memory will be cherished as long as his many acts of charity and kindness are remembered, with the grateful affection of his hosts of devoted friends.

A Texas editor has been presented with an onion a foot and a half in circumference. There was a great cry raised over the matter in that office.

Brownlow fainted at Erie, Pennsylvania, when about to speak. He unfortunately recovered.

Mr. Daniel Drew has given ground and buildings in New York for a Methodist College—a gift valued at $250,000.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JONATHAN WORTH,

OF RANDOLPH.

—o—o—

Public Nominations for the Legislature.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,

COLONEL E. D. HALL.

FOR THE COMMONS,

COLONEL R. H. COWAN,

MAJ. CHAS. W. McCLAMMY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1866.

STATE NEWS.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

UNIVERSITY OF N. C. /
DIALECTIC HALL, Sept. 21, 1866. \

The Dialectic Society has lost one of its most distinguished and useful ornaments, by the death of the Hon. John M. Morehead, who departed this life on the 27th ultimo, in the seventy-first year of his age.

Mr. Morehead was a regular and most valued member of this Society for more than fifty years. He graduated at this University in 1817, was for one year a tutor in the Institution, and soon after became one of its most active and efficient Trustees. Devoting his earlier manhood to the profession of the law, he became the ablest advocate in the circuit in which he practiced. As a popular orator, with power to sway the opinions and actions of men, he had few equals in the American record.—Twice elected to the office of Governor and called to many other public and valuable employments, he fulfilled them all with general acceptance and conspicuous usefulness to the country and his native State.

With a vigorous mind, an energetic and enterprising nature and a natural control over men, the genius to project and power to execute the noblest undertakings, he was equally distinguished and successful in the pursuits of a varied and private business, as in his patriotic and public career. Untiring with these characteristics of mind, the highest manly virtues, a cheerful and buoyant spirit, a conformable and social temper and attractive manners, he was in private and public life one of the most eminent characters to whom the State has ever given birth.

Resolved, That the members of this Society, in testifying the death of their fellow member, John M. Morehead, as a token of respect the Hall of the Society be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and a copy be filed in the Archives of the Society.

A. W. RIEGEL,
J. R. SPAYDEN,
A. PHILLIPS,
Committee.

GEN. R. E. COLSTON.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, in referring to the fact that the Hillsborough military Academy will open on the first of next month (Monday,) under the superintendency of this gentleman, says: "Gen. C. was for fifteen years a professor in the Virginia military institute, and left it only for the field, where he won the special commendations of Stonewall Jackson for his skill and gallantry. He has now made North Carolina his permanent home. His reputation as a scholar, a professor, and a gentleman, is so wide spread that the institution of which he has assumed the direction cannot but command a large share of the public favor and patronage. We hope these favorable predictions will be more than fulfilled, because there are as many reasons now for military education of southern youth as at any previous period. How soon and in what field their services may be required, no one can predict.

Exchange Paper.

THE STEAMER SHERIDAN.—We regret to learn that the steamer Sheridan, announced by telegraph as being ashore on Body Island, off our coast, has gone to pieces and is a total wreck. A portion of her crew reached here yesterday. They report no lives lost, but that the cargo was a very valuable one, consisting of rich merchandize, valued at little short of a million of dollars. They represent the wreckers as having a rich time of it. *Northern Commercial, 29th.*

CONGRESS.—The delegates to the freedmen's convention, which meets here next week, are already coming to hand. Felix Grimes, from Asheville, and Thomas Mebane, from Morganton, are here, and gentlemen who know them speak of the duett in favorable terms.—*Rel. Progress.*

THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD.—The New York Commercial thus refers to the death of Ex-Gov. Morehead:

"We regret the loss of this statesman as a great misfortune to the South at this time. Very few of those who wrote paragraphs and made speeches during the war were aware of the services rendered by this practical and judicious man.

He had for many years been the successful manager of cotton mills in North Carolina, and has rejected all the renewed absurdities in the South about the people unfit for manufactures, and proved by success that we can spin and weave cotton, and forge our own iron as well as any other people.

He was at one time spoken of as Secretary of War, but merely knowing where meal and meat were to be had, how clothing was to be produced, and how transportation was to be effected for he was the great friend of the railroad, and did much to make the great Danville connection, which saved the South for months,—only knowing these things, he was adjudged unfit for the station. But if the South had a few hundred statesmen like John M. Morehead, she would never have been dependent on other and foreign people for the clothes she wore, or the arms she wielded."

MILITARY VS. CIVIL.—On Friday last, in Gates county, a party of young men were arrested by a guard of twenty-five soldiers and brought to Charlotte. These young men, in a drunken frolic, had blackened and otherwise maltreated a straggling fellow, who hailed from South Carolina, and had been for a short time in that county teaching a negro school.

Capt. Ludell, on being informed that the delay in not arresting the parties and having the matter judicially investigated was not designed, but that in such matters the initiatory steps were left to a Grand Jury, promptly released them on bail. The whole difficulty resulted from the interference and false information of certain radical partizans.

BURGLARY.—Messrs. Brown & Pippen's Store was entered on Sunday night last about dark, by burglars who forced the panels of the back door with a chisel, but by the timely arrival of one of the clerks, the rogues carried off very little property. There is beyond doubt a band of regular burglars, thieves, &c., in our midst. Our citizens cannot use too much caution in guarding against these too frequent robberies. *Tar. Southerner.*

ROW AT MURPHY.—The Dahlonega Signal contains the following account of a fatal affray which occurred at Murphy, North Carolina, a short time since:

"We learn from Mr. Pierce Roberts, a very reliable gentleman from near Elijay, Georgia, that a difficulty occurred at Murphy, North Carolina, on last Monday week, which resulted in the death of Lafayette Morrow, and Orelius Boon, a prominent young lawyer of Webster, North Carolina. Capt. Cooper was also wounded through both thighs. Political differences was the cause of this fatal affray. Information is constantly received here of outrageous affairs across the mountain, about one-half of which is false; but coming from the source this did, we vouch for its correctness."

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA.—In pursuance of a previous call, a portion of the 18th Regiment of N. C. Militia assembled at the Academy Green, on yesterday morning. The oath was administered to the commissioned officers by Justice J. J. Roberson, and their commissions placed in their possession. An election was held for Field Officers, with the following result:

For Colonel—E. M. Duguid.
For Lieut. Colonel—John O'Connor.
For Major—Wm. Geo. Brinson.

Newbern Times.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Ex. Gov. H. T. Clark is a candidate for the Senate in Edgecombe. Calvin Koontz is out for the Senate for Carteret and Jones.

Dr. John T. Bellamy is a candidate for the Commons from Edgecombe. Col. Jno. N. Whitford is a candidate for the Commons from Jones.

FREEDOM SHRIEKING PHILANTHROPY.—There passed through this city, so we are told, on Thursday evening, a genuine Sam Slicker, originally from Vermont, for many years an abolitionist of the straitest sect, and latterly a teacher of the juvenile and black idea in a North Carolina neighborhood not far from Danville.

The fellow's name is Wm. F. Glover, and he is returning to his northern home, to vote the Radical ticket at the fall elections, under pressure of the following circumstances. He has had a school for some months, for teaching which he has exacted from the freedmen a good solid tuition fee, payable quarterly in advance. Very lately, business becoming dull, and the prospect of a speedy fortune seeming blue, Glover determined to make a ten strike and decamp, so he started a scheme for the purchase of a library for the colored people and appointed himself treasurer for the collections. After one hundred and ninety dollars had been collected, this friend to the oppressed borrowed the best shirt in the wardrobe of his friend, Billy Mitchell, (colored) and started to Danville to purchased the books.

Since then his patrons have heard nothing of him, as he has absconded with their hardly-earned savings, and was, says our informant, on his way home when he left Petersburg. Who is your friend, Bareau?

Pet. Index.

IMPROVEMENTS.—We see that the Office of the W. & W. Railroad is in course of demolition. Another and more suitable structure will be erected in its place.

The workmen on the Roanoke Railroad Bridge are still busily employed putting on the finishing touches. The structure will be both handsome and durable, when completed.—*Weldon Statc.*

A TERROR TO EVIL-DOERS.—Judge Fowle is rightly pronounced one of the best Judges on the Superior Court bench in this State. He held Orange Superior Court week before last, and we learn from the Hillsboro' Recorder that eight persons were whipped at the public whipping post—four whites and four blacks. One white man, Wesley Watson, a notorious horse thief, was sentenced to receive 39 lashes forthwith, 39 at November term, and 39 on Wednesday of March court; and to remain in custody till all costs were paid. Two other white men, represented to be bad characters, were condemned to receive 39 lashes forthwith, to stand two hours in the stocks on the 26th day of November, to receive 39 lashes on the 27th of the same month, and to remain in custody till all costs are paid.

Pretty severe punishment, but just and necessary. Thieves who are prowling about the country should be severely dealt with.

Charlotte Democrat.

JUDGE HEATH.—This distinguished Jurist has recently been on a visit to his friends in this State. We learn that he has settled permanently in the practice of the law at Memphis. We are not disposed to bestow mere compliment on Judge Heath. He does not need it. Our Bench never had an abler or more upright Judge. We wish him much good fortune in his new home.

Raleigh Standard.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—The Danville Register says: "The hill tops of Pittsylvania and Henry and Franklin and Caswell and Person and Rockingham and Alamance, are smiling in the livery of the bright, goldenhued weed. The like has scarcely ever been seen before. Such a tobacco crop, so extensive and yet of such superior quality, has not been raised on these favored lands within the memory of the oldest among us."

A DARING AND OUTRAGEOUS ROBBERY.—We learned yesterday from Mr. W. Ames, a very peaceable and worthy citizen, who is running the celebrated farm of Council Wooten, near Mosely Hall in Lenoir county, that a party of half dozen or more white men on Saturday last went to his farm to take his mules, and on being resisted by a boy in his employ, they killed him on the spot, firing some four or five pistol balls at him. Mr. A. hearing the affray rushed to the scene of action in time to secure seven or eight of the ten or twelve mules which they had taken from the negro boy, they having broken loose through fright which the melee had caused. These hardened wretches stood their ground for a time and threatened to shoot Mr. Ames, but he stood firm in defence of his property, and the cowardly scoundrels finally left with only two or three of the coveted animals. No arrests have been made up to this writing that we know of, and we have not learned whether any pursuit was made or not.

Newbern Times.

WAYNE SUPERIOR COURT.—This tribunal commenced its Fall term in our town yesterday. The charge of his Honor, Judge Barnes, to the grand jury, is spoken of as one among the ablest ever delivered in our court house. It was very lengthy, and embraced an allusion to every species of crime known to our laws; and so pointed were the specifications, and the injunction of his Honor to the jury to be faithful in their findings, that we are prepared to look for an unusual amount of business cut out for our next term. Judge Barnes has made a favorable impression, and with his determination to visit the law in all its rigor, upon the evil-doer, we look forward to a better state of affairs. He will be seconded in his good work by the well-disposed portion of the community.—*Goldsboro' News.*

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—Wake Superior Court is in session here this week, his Honor Judge Merrimon presiding. We have heard his Honor's charge to the Grand Jury spoken of as very elaborate and able. The Judge seems to be giving entire satisfaction to the public and to the Bar.

Raleigh Standard.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. J. H. Wilson is a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Mecklenburg. Moses A. Bledsoe and W. D. Jones are out in Wake for the Senate, and W. P. Taylor and R. B. Paschall are candidates for the Senate in Chatham. M. S. Robins is the Johnson-Worth candidate in Randolph and Alamance for the Senate.

DELIBERATE OUTRAGE.—A very worthy colored man named Rigdon, of long tried fidelity, in the employ of Jno. D. Flanner, Esq., at his plantation, was accosted there last night by three white men who said they were from Lenoir county and were in search of stolen horses, and wished the lone of Rigdon's horse, which he refused. Thereupon one of the party drew a revolver and shot Rigdon in the left shoulder, inflicting a dangerous wound. They were evidently horse thieves and the Sheriff will no doubt overhaul them yet.

Newbern Commercial, 29th.

THE CHOLERA.

Dr. Hamlin, the well known missionary of the American Board at Constantinople, writes the following interesting communication to the Portland *Christian Mirror:*

The cholera, which has just left us after committing fearful ravages, is making its way into Europe, and will probably cross the Atlantic before another summer has passed.

Having been providentially compelled to have a good degree of practical acquaintance with it, and see it in all its forms and stages during its invasions of Constantinople, I wish to make to my friends in Maine some suggestions which may relieve anxiety, or be of practical use.

1. On the approach of the cholera, every family should be prepared to treat it without waiting for a physician. It does its work so expeditiously, that while you are waiting for the doctor it is done.

2. If you prepare for it, it will not come. I think there is no disease which may be avoided with so much certainty as the cholera. But providential circumstances, or the thoughtless indiscretions of some member of a household may invite the attack, and the challenge will never be refused.—It will probably be made in the night, your physician has been called in another direction, and you must treat the case yourself or it will be fatal.

3. *Causes of Attack.*—I have personally investigated at least a hundred cases and not less than three-fourths could be traced directly to improper diet, or intoxicating drinks, or to both united. Of the remainder, suppressed perspiration would comprise a large number. A strong, healthy, temperate, laboring man had a severe attack of cholera, and after danger has passed I was curious to ascertain the cause. He had been cautious and prudent in his diet. He used nothing intoxicating. His residence was in a good locality. But after some hours of hard labor and very profuse perspiration he had lain down to take his customary nap right against an open window through which a very refreshing breeze was blowing. Another cause is drinking largely of cold water when hot and thirsty. Great fatigue, great anxiety, fright, fear, all figure among inciting causes. If one can avoid all these he is as safe from the cholera as from being swept away by a comet.

4. *Symptoms of the Attack.*—While cholera is prevalent in a place every one experiences more or less disturbance of digestion. It is doubtless in part imaginary. Every one notices the slightest variation of feeling, and this gives importance to mere trifles. There is often a slight nausea, or transient pains, or rumbling sounds when no attack follows. No one is entirely free from these. But when diarrhœa commences, though painless and slight, it is really the skirmishing party of the advancing column. It will have at first no single characteristic of Asiatic Cholera. But do not be deceived. It is cholera nevertheless. Wait a little, give it time to get hold, say to yourself, "I feel perfectly well, it will soon pass off," and in a short time you will repent of your folly in vain. I have seen many a one commit suicide in this way.

Sometimes, though rarely, the attack commences with vomiting. But in whatever way it commences, it is sure to hold on. In a very few hours the patient may sink into the collapse. The hands and feet become cold and purplish, the countenance at first nervous and anxious, becomes gloomy and apathetic, although a mental restlessness and raging thirst torment the sufferer while the powers of life are ebbing. The intellect remains clear, but all the social and moral feelings seem wonderfully to collapse with the physical powers. The patient knows he is to die, but cares not a snap about it. In some cases, though rarely, the diarrhœa continues for a day or two, and the foolish person keeps about, then suddenly sinks, sends for a physician, and before he arrives "dies as the fool dieth."

COURSE OF TREATMENT.

1. *For stopping the incipient diarrhœa.*—The mixture which I used in 1848 with great success, and again in 1855, has during this epidemic been used by thousands, and although the attacks have been more sudden and violent, it has fully established its reputation for efficiency and perfect safety. It consists of equal parts by measure of—1. Laudanum and spirits of camphor; Tincture of rhubarb. Thirty drops on a lump of sugar will often check diarrhœa. But to prevent its return, care should always be taken to continue the medicine every four hours in diminishing doses—25, 20, 15, 10, 9, when careful diet is all that will be needed.

In case the first does not stay the diarrhœa, continue to give increasing doses—35, 40, 45, 50, at every movement of the bowels. Large doses will produce no injury while the diarrhœa lasts. When that is checked that is the time for caution. I have never seen a case of diarrhœa taken in season, which was not thus controlled, but some cases of advanced diarrhœa, and especially of relapse paid no heed whatever. As soon as this becomes apparent, I have always resorted to this course: Prepare a teacup of starch, boiled as for use in starching linen, and stir into it a teaspoonful of laudanum for an injection.—Give one-third at each movement of the bowels. In one desperate case, abandoned as hopeless by the physician, I could not stop the diarrhœa until the seventh injection, which contained nearly a teaspoonful of laudanum. The patient recovered and is in perfect health. At the same time I used prepared chalk in grain doses with a few drops of laudanum and camphor to each. But whatever course is pursued, it must be followed up and the diarrhœa controlled, or the patient is lost.

2. *Mustard Poultices.*—These should be applied to the pit of the stomach, and kept till the surface is well reddened.

3. The patient, however well he may feel, should rigidly observe perfect rest.—To lie quietly on the back is one half the battle. In that position the enemy fires over you, but the moment you rise you are hit.

When the attack comes in the form of diarrhœa, these directions will enable every one to meet it successfully.

4. But when the attack is more violent, and there is vomiting, or vomiting and purging, perhaps, also cramps and colic pains, the following mixture is far more effective, and should always be resorted to. The missionaries, Messrs. Long, Trowbridge and Washburne have used it in very many cases, and with wonderful success. (It consists of equal parts of laudanum, tincture of capsicum, tincture of ginger and tincture of cardamon seeds.)—Dose, thirty to forty drops, or half a teaspoonful in a little water, and to be increased according to the urgency of the case. In case the first dose should be ejected, the second, which should stand ready, should be given immediately after the spasm of vomiting has ceased. During this late cholera seige no one of us has failed of controlling the vomiting and also the purging by, at most, the third dose.—We have, however, invariably made use of large mustard poultices of strong, pure mustard, applied to the stomach, bowels, calves of the legs, feet, etc., as the case seemed to require.

Collapse.—This is simply a more advanced stage of the disease. It indicates the gradual failing of all the powers of life. It is difficult to say when a case has become hopeless. At a certain point the patient begins to emit a peculiar odor, which I call the death odor; for when that has become decided and unmistakable, I have never known the patient to recover. I have often worked upon such cases for hours, with no permanent results. But the blue color, the cold extremities, the deeply sunken eye, the vanishing pulse are no signs that the case is hopeless. Scores of such cases in the recent epidemic have recovered. In addition to the second mixture, brandy, (a teaspoonful,) every half hour. Bottles of hot water surrounding the patient, especially the extremities, sinepisms and frictions, will often, in an hour or two work wonders.

Thirst.—In these and in all advanced cases thirst creates intense suffering. The sufferer craves water, and as sure as he gratifies the craving the worst symptoms return and he falls a victim to the transient gratification. The only safe way is to have a faithful friend or attendant who will not heed his entreaties. The suffering may be, however, safely alleviated and rendered endurable. Frequent gurgling the throat and washing out the mouth will bring some relief. A spoonful of gum arabic water or of chamomile tea may frequently be given to wet the throat. "Lydenham's White Decoction" may also be given both as a beverage and nourishment in small quantities, frequently. In a day or two the suffering from thirst will case. In a large majority it has not been intense for more than twenty-four hours.

Diet.—Rice water, arrow root, "Lydenham's White Decoction," crust water, chamomile tea, are the best articles for a day or two after the attack is controlled. Chamomile is very valuable in restoring the tone of the stomach.

The Typhoid Fever.—A typhoid state for a few days will follow all severe cases; there is nothing alarming in this. It has very rarely proved fatal. Patience and careful nursing will bring it all right. The greatest danger is from drinking too freely. When the patient seemed to be sinking, a little brandy and water or arrow root and brandy have revived him. In this terrible visitation of the cholera, we have considered ourselves perfectly armed and equipped, with a hand-bag containing mixture No. 1 and mixture No. 2, (for vomiting, &c.,) a few pounds of pounded mustard, a bottle of brandy and a paper of chamomile flowers, and a paper of gum arabic.

I lay no claims to originality in recommending this course of treatment. I have adopted it from suggestions of able and experienced physicians. Having been the only doctor of many poor families living near me, I have tried various remedies recommended by physicians, but I have found none at all to be compared to the above.—During the recent cholera I cannot find that any treatment has been so successful as this.

Contagion.—The idea of contagion should be abandoned. All the missionaries who have been most with the most malignant case day after day, are daily convinced of the non-contagiousness of the cholera.—The incipent attacks which all have suffered from are to be attributed to great fatigue making the constitution liable to an attack.

In another letter I will give you a description of the cholera as we saw it, and of some individual cases.

NATIONAL RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The National Railroad Convention adjourned its meeting the 4th of July in Philadelphia, to assemble at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York on the 14th of Oct. All Presidents, General Superindents and Chief Engineers of railroads are members of this Convention, and it is expected that all railroads in the United States will be represented.

GENENAL BEAUREGARD.—General Beauregard, who arrived in New York from Paris by the steamer from Brest on Thursday, is stopping at the New York Hotel, and is quite a lion among the many Southern boarders at that establishment.

Ladies look after your doses from the doctors. Two sisters of Washington, Mo., were killed by poison administered by a quack physician. Forty grains of podophyllin had been administered to each one—enough to kill 20 men.

The Newark, N. J., *Courier* thus advertises a poetic contribution: "The contributor who sends us a poem entitled "The Girls of Bloomingdale," is requested to take it away, and no questions will be asked."

Mrs. Mary Lucretia Smith, wife of Franklin Smith, Esq., of Canton, died in New Orleans, on the 14th inst. Mrs. Smith was a most excellent lady, and, if we mistake not, a decendant of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

"Shakespeare" collar (pointed in front) in Cluny lace, is the favorite one of the season for ladies.

Brownlow's speeches are aptly styled by an Eastern journal as "printed gutter mud."

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Appointments by the President—Opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the Collection of the Tax on Cotton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3—P. M.

The President to-day made the following appointments: Albert G. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, Minister Resident to Costa Rica; Madison E. Hollister, of Illinois, Consul at Buenos Ayres; Charles Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, Consul to Londonderry.

The Attorney General, in response to the inquiry of the President on the subject, has given an opinion to the effect that the President cannot separate the districts for the collection of the tax on cotton from the districts for the assessment and collection of the tax on other products. This was the point which the delegation of Southern Cotton Factors and Planters presented in their memorials to the President, a few days since.—The Secretary of the Treasury has also denied applications to have the boundaries of the collection districts changed, on the ground that it would take longer for new appointees to qualify, select and instruct their assistants, than it would for the present officers to appoint a sufficient number of assistants and deputies. All the officers of the Internal Revenue Department South, have taken the oath of office, excepting one in Texas.

Mexican Advices—Fernando Wood a Candidate for Congress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—P. M.

Mexican advices report that Maximilian will put himself at the head of the army to fight the Liberals, and that he considers his Empire safe. The garrison at Chihuahua are pronounced in favor of Ortego, and are said to have killed Governor Ferregas and compelled Juarez to fly to El Paso. This news needs confirmation.

Fernando Wood announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Ninth District. It is thought that his admirable conduct at the Philadelphia Convention, which brought him high praise from the Conservatives of both parties, will insure his election.

Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—6 P. M.

Gold 148¼. Coupons of '62, 111¼; of '65, 109½; New 107½; Ten-forties 99¼; Sixes of '67 138; Coupons of '85 111½; Treasuries 106. Cotton heavy at a decline of 1@2 cents—sales of 1,500 bales; Uplands 41 cents; Orleans 43 cents. Flour is easier. Wheat nominal and 2@3 cents lower. Pork easier, at $33@$35. Lard firmer at 16½@18¼ cents. Sugars steady; Muscovado 10½@11¼ cents. Coffee quiet and steady. Naval stores steady; Turpentine 66@67; Rosin $4 12@$9 50. Texas Wool 28@32 cents.

The steamships Java and Tarifo have sailed; the former took out ninety two thousand dollars in specie.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

Flour very firm. Wheat steady. Corn tending upwards. Flaxseed dull and drooping. Provisions dull. Groceries steady. Coffee inactive.—Whiskey quiet.

MOBILE, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 1,000 bales; Middlings 39 cents. There is a good demand, and the market closed quiet and firm at the above quotations.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

Cotton is less firm at 39@40 cents. Superfine Flour $11 50. Mixed Corn 85 cents; White 90 cents. Pork $35. Whiskey $2 30. Gold 146.

THE NEGROES AND THEIR MASTERS.

A Confederate General's Charge to a Grand Jury.

Judge H. D. Clayton, an ex-Confederate General, in his charge to the Grand Jury of Pike county, Ala., on the 9th of September, used the following language in regard to the late slaves:

There is a class of population clothed with certain civil rights and privileges, which they did not possess until recently; and in dealing with which you may experience some embarrassment. I, of course, allude to the negroes. Among the terms upon which the Confederate States terminated their heroic struggle for a separate and independent nationality, was one which guaranteed freedom to this race. Although we deplored the result as alike injurious to the country and fatal to the negroes, the law has been placed upon our statute books in solemn form by us, through our delegates. The laws for their government have been repealed and others substituted, adapted to their new condition. We are in honor bound to observe these laws. For myself, I do not hesitate to say in public or in private, officially and unofficially, that after having done all I could to avert it, when I took off my sword in surrender, I determined to observe the terms of that surrender with the same earnestness and fidelity with which I first shouldered my musket. True manhood requires no deception, but that as we say with our lips, we shall feel in our heart, and do with our hands.

There is nothing in the history of the past of which we need be ashamed. While we cherish its glorious memories, and that of our martyred dead, we pause here and there to drop a tear over their consecrated ashes, but remember there is still work for the living, and set ourselves about the work of re-establishing society and rebuilding our ruined homes. Others, unwilling to submit to this condition of things, may seek their homes abroad; you and I are bound to this soil for life, for better or for worse, and it must at last cover our remains. What, then, is our duty? To pine at our lot? To sit down night and day, cursing and gnawing our chains? That is not the part of manliness, but to rise up and go forward performing our high mission as men. "He that does the best his circumstances allow does well—acts nobly—angels could do no more." Is it not enough that the blood of the best and bravest has been shed in every valley throughout the land? Is it not enough that the bones of our fathers and brothers and sons lie whitening on every hill-top? Is it not enough that the voice of lamentation has been heard at every fireside? Is it not enough that the wailings of the widow and the orphan still sound in our ears? Have we not suffered enough? Have we not done all that was in the power of human nature? In our own bosoms let us wear this consciousness as a jewel above price.

Now let us deal with the facts before us, as they are. The negro has been made free. It was no work of his. He did not seek freedom, and nominally free as he is, he is helpless beyond expression—helpless by his want of habits and self-reliance—helpless by his want of experience; and doubly helpless by his want of comprehension to understand and appreciate his condition. From the very nature of the surroundings, so far as promoting his welfare and adapting him to his new relation to society, are concerned, all agencies from abroad must prove inadequate. They may restrain in individual instances, but we are the only people in the world who understand his character, and hence the only people in the world capable of managing him.

To remedy the evils growing out of the abolition of slavery, it seems two things are necessary. First, a recognition of the freedom of the race as a fact, and the willing enforcement of them. Secondly, by treating them with perfect fairness and justice in our contracts, and in every way in which we may be brought in contact with them. By the first we convince the world of our good faith, and get rid of this system of espionage, by removing the pretext of its necessity; and by the second we secure the services of the negroes, learn them their places and how to keep them, and convince them, at last, that we are indeed their best friends. When we do this, let us hope that society will revive from its present shock, and our land be crowned with abundant harvests. We need the labor of the negroes all over the country, and it is worth the effort to secure it. If it would not be extending this charge beyond what I conceive to be a proper limit of time for its delivery, I might enlarge upon this subject by showing the depressing effect upon the country which would be produced by the sudden removal of so much of its productive labor. Its first effect would be the decreasing value of the lands—decreased agricultural products—decreased revenue to the State and county, arising from these sources, with their thousand attendant results.

Besides all this, which appeals to our interests, gentlemen, do we owe the negro any grudge? What has he, himself, done to provoke our hostility? Shall we be angry with him because freedom has been forced upon him? Shall it excite our animosity, that he has been suddenly, and without any effort on his part, torn loose from the protection of his master? You may have been that master. He is proud to call you master yet. In the name of humanity, let him do so. He may be older than you, and perhaps carried you in his arms when you were an infant. He may have been the companion of your boyhood. You may be bound to him by a thousand ties which only a Southern man knows, and which he alone can feel, in all its force. It may be that when only a few years ago, you girded on your cartrigde-box and seized your trusty rifle to go forth to meet the invaders of your country, you committed to his care your home and your loved ones; and when you were far away upon the weary march, upon the dreadful battlefield, in the trenches and on the picket line, many and many a time you thought of that faithful old negro, and your heart warmed towards him. Did he not raise the corn and meat that fed your wife and children? And when you returned home, did he not welcome you with tears of joy?—Was he not faithful to the last? I believe there was scarcely ever such a picture of fidelity in the world as was exhibited by the negroes towards us during the war.—Then let us not cherish any animosity toward them for that which we and they were unable to prevent, and which is a deplorable catastrophe to them, more than to us.

And now, gentlemen, let us lift up our heads, and press forward in the discharge of our duties. If there is that buried in the past, for which it would have been glorious to have died, there is still enough left for which we may dare to live. When the ghost of ruined fortunes rises up before us, let us lay our hands upon our heads and say:

"Thou canst not say I did it; never shake
Thy gory locks at me."

And we would have no self-reproaches.—But our duty to ourselves and our country is none the less. The foolish man who hid his talent in a napkin was none the less to blame because he had but one. Let us each in our sphere, you in yours, and I in mine, do our duty—now in a patient and faithful observance and enforcement of the law. May God help us!

It must have been a twin-sister of this gentleman who, having been nearly drowned by falling into a well, committed a very rich bull, when she piously declared that *only for Providence and another woman* she never would have got out.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔	31	@	38
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	10 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	12 00	@	20 00
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each.			
2nd hand	4 00	@	4 50
New	4 50	@	5 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	20	@	25
Adamantine	25	@	26
Sperm	50	@	55
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	40	@	45
Laguayra	35	@	38
Rio	26	@	28
St. Domingo	26	@	28
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	35	@	38
Strict Mid'g	38	@	39
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	37½	@	40
Dundee	35	@	37½
Rope, ℔ lb	16	@	18
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	1 45	@	1 55
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yard	18	@	19
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 60	@	2 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	00	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	00 00	@	25 50
No. 2	00 00	@	22 00
No. 3	00 00	@	19 00
Mullets	8 00	@	10 00
Herring,			
East	6 00	@	7 00
N.C.roe	10 00	@	00 00
do cut	9 00	@	00 00
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	8	@	9
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	12 50	@	17 00
Superfine	9 00	@	10 50
Fine	8 00	@	8 50
GLUE, ℔ lb	18	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	35	@	40
GUANO, Peruvian, Per ton	105 00	@	110 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ ton			18 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 00	@	1 10
Oats	60	@	65
Peas, Cow	1 35	@	1 45
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
Carolina	14½	@	15
East India	13½	@	14
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4½	@	5
Dry	10	@	15
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 35	@	1 40
Northern	0 00	@	1 30
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8	@	10
American, ref.	0	@	10
American, sheer	9	@	10
Swede	10	@	12
Hoop, ℔ ton	000 00	@	180 00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
From store	2 00	@	2 25
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (domestic,)			
Whiskey, Bourbon	2 50	@	5 00
N. E. Rum	3 00	@	4 00
Gin	4 00	@	7 00
Brandy	4 00	@	9 00

LUMBER, Sea Sawed (River,)			
Fl'r Bds	18 00	@	22 00
Wide do	14 00	@	18 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba	55	@	60
Sugar house	49	@	50
Syrup	65	@	1 00
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
New Virgin	0 00	@	5 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	5 00
Hard	0 00	@	2 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 50
Tar, in ordr	2 65	@	2 75
Pitch, City	0 00	@	3 50
Rosin, pale	7 25	@	7 50
do No. 1	5 50	@	7 00
do No. 2	3 50	@	3 75
do No. 3	3 00	@	3 25
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gal	58	@	60
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	7¾	@	8
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00	@	3 00
Linseed	1 85	@	2 00
Machinery	2 00	@	2 50
Kerosene	80	@	85
PEA NUTS, ℔ bushel	2 50	@	3 00
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	1 25	@	1 50
Irish, ℔ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	00	@	25
Middlings	00	@	24
Shoulders	22	@	23
Hog round	23	@	24
Western Bacon.			
Hams	23	@	27
Middlings	22	@	23
Shoulders	20	@	21
Lard	22	@	24
Butter	40	@	45
Cheese	16	@	28
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess	37 00	@	38 00
Thin "	00 00	@	36 00
Prime	00 00	@	30 00
Rump	28 00	@	29 00
SALT, Alum, bush	0 60	@	65
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	2 45	@	2 50
from store	2 62½	@	2 75
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	14	@	00
Porto Rico	14	@	15
C	16	@	16½
B	17	@	00
A	18	@	00
Crushed	18½	@	00
SOAP, ℔ lb	9	@	14
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00	@	5 50
Common	2 75	@	3 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	25 00	@	30 00
R. O. hhd	35 00	@	40 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	00 00	@	17 00
Mill, prime	12 00	@	14 00
Mill Fair	9 00	@	11 00
Mill, inferior to ord	5 00	@	8 00
TALLOW, ℔	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Navy	25	@	35
Medium	30	@	40

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1866.

TURPENTINE—Since our last report the market for this article has ruled quite active, and shows an advance of fully 75 cents on quotations of Thursday last—the market closing firm with a fair demand from both shippers and distillers at $5 for virgin and yellow dip, ℔ 280 lbs., and half-price for hard, when of good quality. The receipts continue light, and the sales for the week are 1,657 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	94	$4 35	$4 35
Saturday	190	4

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1866.

The Daily Journal—Our New Volume.

This day one year ago, the publication of our paper was resumed after a necessary suspension of a few months, under circumstances both novel and embarrassing. We were in the midst of the wreck and ruin of the unsuccessful issue of a four years' bloody and devastating war. Our Government, Confederate and State, had been surrendered, and military authority, with no limit but the will of arbitrary officials, controlled both municipal and State affairs. Our property had been destroyed; our slaves emancipated; our currency rendered worthless, and our people despondent and listless. A Convention, the delegates elected under the proclamation of the conqueror by a portion of the people of the State, was about to assemble in order to begin anew the forms of republican government. The press, *if loyal*, was tolerated, and the local commander was the judge of the fact.

In the face of all these difficulties we concluded to renew the publication of our paper, conscious of the great responsibilities resting upon us. How we have performed them rests with an impartial public to say. We have ever attempted to impress upon our readers not only a consistent observance of their duties under their new relations, but also the importance of going to work, and with brave hearts and vigorous arms restore the former prosperity of our beloved State.

While the present condition of affairs is not the best, nor the prospect before us the most inviting, yet many changes for the better have been made. Then we had "large armies quartered upon us without our consent;" a Provisional Governor, not of our own selection; Military Commissions and Bureau Courts to try all offenses; and thousands of our citizens unpardoned, and everybody in doubt as to person and property. Now the military are almost entirely withdrawn; a Governor of our own choosing has control of the Executive Department, and our own Legislature is free to act without intimidation; our Courts of Justice are again open, and the trial by jury restored; and by means of proclamations and special pardons numberless disabilities have been removed. But still, although taxed to the utmost extent that our impoverished fellow-countrymen can bear, we are denied representation in the Government. Terms are held out to us that are degrading, made doubly so by unlawful and invidious tests and discriminating laws and regulations. We can only hope that time and returning reason will work changes in the Northern people, and that not only our honorable bearing in war, but our honorable conduct as citizens will yet win for us the rights which we are now denied.

In entering upon a new volume, we can only promise to continue to devote our time and best energies to the interests of our people. We shall always give that advice and urge such opinions as, with the lights before us, shall seem best for the honor and well-being of North Carolina and the common country.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

Hope in the Future.

The New York *Herald* is busily engaged in endeavoring to prove that the sentiment of the people throughout the Northern States is almost entirely in favor of Congress and against the President, and urges upon the South the prompt acceptance of the Howard amendment as the only course now left for them to pursue. It cites the elections in Vermont and Maine as an evidence, as it is pleased to call it, of popular sentiment. No one, we believe, anticipated any other result in those two States, or, in fact, throughout New England. They are all hopelessly radical, delighting in *isms* of every kind, puritanical and bigoted, and worthy descendants in every respect, and inheriting all the vindictiveness of those sanctimonious Puritans who burnt helpless women at the stake, and then thanked God that they were not like other people. The *Herald* must have a poor opinion of the character of the Southern people if it supposes for a moment that they will be governed or influenced by its teachings.—It calls upon them to commit an act of the deepest perfidy, to be guilty of the basest ingratitude towards the President, to desert him at the very moment when he is battling so nobly in their behalf. That paper little knows the character of our people, if it supposes that for any consideration they would commit such an act of self degradation. We have suffered more, perhaps, owing to our habits of life, education and peculiar associations, than any other people in the world—have been reduced from affluence to penury; but poor as we are, and anxious as we may be for political restoration, we prefer eternal exclusion rather than accept conditions which would compromise our honor. The *Herald* seems to regard the success of the Radicals in the October elections as a foregone conclusion. It may be so, but we are not yet prepared to believe it. We have some faith yet in the good sense and virtue of the people, and a great deal of faith in the luck of Andrew Johnson. He has never yet failed in anything he ever attempted; has triumphed over obstacles apparently insurmountable, and is yet to receive his first defeat.—He possesses more of the elements of success in his composition than any other man in the country since the days of Jackson. He is emphatically the man of the people; more thoroughly understands the popular heart, and more capable of enlisting their sympathy and exciting their enthusiasm than any other man now living. He has made his appeal direct to the people; has called upon them to sustain him in his conflict with an unprincipled majority; has placed himself and the justice of his cause with a noble confidence in the hands of his constituents, and fearlessly asks their verdict. His whole life has been one series of battles, and every battle a victory. Taking into view the extraordinary character of the man, his wonderful perseverance, his indomitable will, triumphing over obstacles that would have appalled the heart and paralyzed the energies of the bravest, are we not justified in our belief that he will again succeed in this, his greatest trial? He himself is sanguine of success—has so expressed himself on more than one occasion, and it will require arguments more convincing than the special pleading of the New York *Herald*, to make us doubt his triumph.

We notice that the *Standard* is circulating printed tickets for Alfred Dockery for Governor. We take it for granted, then, that the old gentleman intends to run, that he really is in earnest, that he is still as ambitious of political preferment, even in his "sere and yellow leaf," as in the days of his vigorous manhood. Not having seen any official announcement of his acceptance of the nomination, we had come to the conclusion that his natural shrewdness had prompted him to refuse being put up as a ten-pin, simply to be knocked down by the gigantic wave of popular opinion. It seems, however, that he is determined to tempt his fate, though the writing on the wall is so plain that the most obtuse cannot fail of comprehension. It is astonishing to what extremes a restless ambition will lead, and what singular conjunction of opposites are made harmonious by its influence.—When the old gentleman ran for Governor, ten or twelve years ago, in opposition to Gov. Bragg, the *Standard* was peculiarly savage against him.

He was charged by that paper as a demagogue of the first water; denounced as an ignoramus, and a mulish imbecile, and his actions, and pronunciation of words even, held up to public ridicule. We thought that the old gentleman was entitled to great credit, as we think every man is who rises to position by his unaided exertions, and who overcomes the defects of his early education by the exercise of his own will and determination. But the *Standard* thought differently; it not only gave him no credit for what the General prided himself on being, a self-made man, but made that very fact a good reason for contempt. We make a few extracts from the *Standard* of 1851: "Gen. Dockery, who is the most consummate demagogue in the State." Again, "a *self-made* man will not only write, but speak his mother tongue correctly. An *able-bodied* man is well enough in his place, but a really self-made man is not to be found every day and run for Governor." Under date of June 14, '51, we find the following from the same paper: "Keep it before the people, that Alfred Dockery, after having had as favorable opportunities as most of the boys of the State to improve his mind, now complains of his want of education: that a man who could not be made or educated under such circumstances, cannot be made at all: that he is *not* a specimen of those self-made men whom the people delight to honor; that he is naturally dull, and of slow and ordinary intellect." We give this as a fair specimen of the estimation in which Gen'l Dockery was held by the *Standard* a few years ago. How human things have changed.—In the opinion of that paper, the consummate demagogue of '51 has become the noble old patriot of '66; the man of naturally dull and ordinary intellect, a statesman of the highest order, and a marvellous proper man for Governor. Oh, consistency, thou art indeed a jewel. It seems to us that the old General must smile grimly when he thinks of the treatment he for so long a time received from that paper, and contrast it with its present attitude towards him, and must necessarily estimate its professions at their proper value. He knows as well as any one in the State, that there is no earthly chance for his election, and we are surprised that he has allowed his ambition to overrule his prudence. It may be, however, that his action is prompted more by hopes of the future, in the event of the continued success of the radicals, than in any prospect of present success, but he is too shrewd a politician not to know that those who now use him for a purpose of their own, will be very apt to cast him aside when their purposes are accomplished. He has made a blunder in consenting to be their tool, and we think will live to regret the position he has assumed in the present condition of public affairs.

Transportation of Cotton to Market.

A delegation of Southern cotton factors and planters are on a visit to Washington City, seeking a modification of the existing rules and regulations under which cotton is transported to market. They present the memorials of the Chambers of Commerce of New Orleans and Mobile, which represent the difficulties attendant upon the marketing and shipment of cotton under the present regulations. In order to comply with the law, by the payment of the three cent revenue before the cotton leaves the plantation, they assert the planter is compelled to make serious sacrifices, thereby incurring great injury.

The delegation had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, who expressed a willingness to modify the present regulation so far as the law gives him any discretion in the matter, but he is doubtful that it will warrant any change. The delegation consequently waited on the President to ask that the question be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion.

The delegation affirm, without any hesitation, that under the present regulations it would require more than a year to bring the limited cotton crop of the present season to market.

The object of their mission is not as yet accomplished, but the indications are favorable, if there is any discretionary power vested by the law in the officers of the Government.

The difficulty, it will be seen from the advertisement of Col. Fremont, Superintendent of the W. & W. Railroad, to which we referred yesterday, has been obviated as far as the transportation of cotton to any point *within* this (the 2nd) district is concerned, by an understanding with the Collector of Internal Revenue. We suppose the same arrangement could be entered into with the Collectors of other districts, but it is positively stated that the three cent tax must be prepayed before cotton is shipped *from* the district where grown.

The Pittsburg Convention.

The Radical Soldiers' Convention at Pittsburg has assembled with the view to counteract the influence of the Convention of soldiers and sailors in favor of the President's policy recently in session at Cleveland. The bitter animosity exhibited by this class of people to the President, and their determination to carry the Fall elections at any cost, augurs unfavorably for the future.

The officers chosen to officiate at the deliberations of the Convention were selected from that class characterized for their zeal in opposing every movement of the President. L. Edwin Dudley, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, who was instrumental in bringing about the Convention, and who, in his zeal and mistaken ardor for the cause, on being refused leave of absence to attend the Convention, sent in his resignation, was chosen Temporary Chairman. Gen. J. D. Cox, of Ohio, was subsequently chosen Permanent President.

The most disgraceful part of the whole proceedings, was the speech of Gen. Ben. Butler, who, not content with abusing the Southern people generally, directed his remarks at Gen. Lee personally; spoke of him as a traitor, one deserving of punishment, &c., the substance of which we published under our telegraphic head in yesterday's issue. Butler may scowl and aim his shafts at the venerable head of that distinguished warrior, but in feeling, sentiment and intellect, Gen. Lee is too far superior to the mind which would accomplish his ruin for the shafts to take effect, and in the end Butler will have the mortification of seeing that the people of the North, as well as those of the South, revere and respect the talents of that eminent soldier to such a degree, that the poisoned arrows of unconcealed hatred will rebound, and reflect disgrace upon the hand that fain would have rejoiced to see them take effect in the manner intended.

Repudiation.

We publish to-day a letter from B. F. Moore, Esq., on the subject of repudiation. We never were admirers of Mr. Moore's political course, yet we must confess that his talents as a lawyer stand as high, if not higher, than any other member of his profession in North Carolina. His opinions on such a question cannot be discarded; on the contrary, they will have their weight, and we cannot doubt the result. They seem to us to be sufficient to settle the matter of repudiation:

Letter from B. F. Moore, Esq.

RALEIGH, Sept. 17, 1866.

MR. RICHARD SHORT:

Dear Sir. I have received yours, asking my "opinion, in a few words, whether private debts can be repudiated or not?"

I am greatly surprised that it is deemed necessary to ask this question after a national existence of near eighty years under the Constitution of the United States, one clause of which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

Now, every man is bound to support the Constitution, and every sentence of it. And every person, who may become an officer of the State or a member of the Legislature, is compelled, as a necessary qualification, before taking his seat, to swear that he will support said Constitution,—which he cannot do and will not do, if he shall pass, or *try* to pass, any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Every law which annuls a contract or repudiates it, impairs the obligation of a contract, and is therefore unconstitutional and void. Every man who votes for it commits a perjury and lifts his hand against the majesty and honor of his country.

Surely, sir, no man in our country would, if he could, so dishonor himself or his State, as to invite all men to break their faith each with the other, and affix a stigma on the name of North Carolina, which no time may efface. God forbid that my eyes should ever behold this disgrace upon the "Old North State." Such a condition would place her lower than any people of whom we have any account.

I have answered your question, and gone somewhat beyond—but my surprise is the cause.

I am, respectfully, yours,

B. F. MOORE.

P. S. The Courts of the United States, and of every State, have declared such legislation void.

A Card to the Southern Press.

As the letter of Col. Alston has been published in nearly all the journals of the South, the publication of the following, by such papers as have given space to that letter, is respectfully requested.

I have disregarded every anonymous publication which has been made, reflecting unfavorably upon my connection with this matter, and even now, did I believe the release of President Davis would be hastened one moment by villifying me, I would remain silent. But as Col. Alston's charges are so direct and positive, it is deemed due to him and to my friends that this statement of the facts should be published.

Respectfully, L. F. BATES,
Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 1, 1866.

To the Editor of the Metropolitan Record:

DEAR SIR:—I have this moment read an article published in your paper, and copied in the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of the 29th August, over the signature of Colonel R. A. Alston, dated Meadow Nook, De Kalb county, Ga., July 31, 1866.

Knowing that Colonel Alston is a *gentleman* and one who would not intentionally indulge in misrepresentations, I hasten to make, and ask that you will publish an explanation of my connection with evidence obtained by the Federal Government for the purpose of implicating President Davis in the assassination plot.

On Sunday, May 21, 1865, the following order was exhibited to me by Lieut. Binney, U. S. A.:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIV. 23D A. C.,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 21, 1865.

Pursuant to orders from Secretary of War, (received through Department and Corps Headquarters,) Mr. L. F. Bates, of this place, Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, will at once proceed from this place to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the Secretary of War.

Lieutenant George L. Binney, aid-de-camp, will accompany Mr. Bates, and see that the passage is made as speedily as possible, after the performance of which duty Lieut. Binney will return to these headquarters.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish transportation for Mr. Bates and Lieut. Binney.

(Signed) THOMAS H. RUGER,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Volunteers, Commanding 1st Division, 23d Army Corps.

In accordance therewith I proceeded to Washington, and was then informed that the Government had been advised of a conversation and remarks by President Davis, *in my house*, and that I was present when these remarks were made.

I was placed on the witness' stand, sworn, and in reply to direct question repeated the remarks as heard by me.

These remarks were made to Gen. Breckenridge, and were also heard, and the conversation was participated in, by Colonel Johnston, aide-de-camp to the President, and son of the lamented General Albert Sidney Johnston, Ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas, and Colonel Taylor Wood were also in the room.

This was one or two days after the President's speech, and on the day that General Breckenridge arrived here.

The doors connecting this room with my dining-room and pantry were open.

These remarks were never repeated by me to any officer, employee or agent of the United States Government, until I stood before the court, as above stated. *Neither did I testify* that the remarks were made by President Davis in his speech *outside* my house.

Therefore, as Col. Alston was not present when and where the remarks were made, he will see the impropriety of his denying the truth of my testimony.

The evidence, as published in the Washington and New York papers, *made* me say that President Davis used the remarks testified to in his address to the citizens and soldiers, *outside* of my house. After the receipt of the dispatch from Gen. Breckenridge announcing the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and after my return home I had the mistake corrected, upon its being brought to my notice by our newspaper here, the *Western Democrat*.

The foregoing, it is hoped, will relieve me of the charge of having *volunteered* "false testimony."

I have never given it as my opinion, nor do I now, that the remarks made by President Davis in my house indicated that he had any connection with, or former knowledge of, the atrocity that had been committed.

It is also charged by Col. Alston that I *solicitued* the privilege of entertaining the President with an improper motive and for a base purpose.

The facts are that I did not even suggest it. Major Echols, then quartermaster of this post, called upon me, and requested permission to quarter the presidential party at my house. My reply was that "the latch string was always out," and when the party arrived they were brought to my door, and was admitted *during my absence* from the house.

While I was quite ready and willing to give my best efforts to entertain the President and suite, it would have been presumptuous to have offered my humble tenement when so many larger mansions of other citizens were ready to receive the illustrious guests.

Very respectfully,

L. F. BATES.

From the Richmond Times of Sept. 25.

The Interview of Rev. Mr. Keily of Petersburg, with Mr. Davis.

Mr. John D. Keiley of Petersburg, is publishing in the Petersburg *Index* the particulars of his recent interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis. The statement which appears in the *Index* is so interesting that we publish it almost entire:

Well, to return to my theme, and to begin at the beginning. Mr. Davis was dressed in a plain, neat, somewhat worn suit of black, which hung somewhat loosely on his person. His dress, frock coat especially, seemed too large for him. As he leaned upon my arm, I could measure by my own muscular sense, with tolerable accuracy, the great decline in his *physique*. All his senses seemed to be preternaturally acute, especially his hearing. He has lost the use of one eye; the other is quite acute, as was evinced by this incident: I was sitting nearest the door during a very interesting conversation in which he was more than usually animated and interesting. A shadow seemed to me to be just passing by the door—passing on, his quick perception ascertained that it was approaching as a probable *eavesdropper*, and he motioned us into the casemate. His whole being, body, soul and spirit, seemed to me to be like an ideal sensitive plant. Not only outward things affect him deeply, but the very aroma of thought, as yet unspoken, perhaps scarcely well formed, is felt by him in some apparently mysterious manner. I read in Jung Stilling, many years ago, something about this, and I remember something of Neander's explanation—but it is only the dream of a dream, the shadow of a vanished glory. I will return to this again.

His linen was white as the driven snow—his neck cloth neatly adjusted—his hands faultlessly neat, and his upper beard closely shaved—but with all this neatness, there was an air of subdued dignity, of saintly, serene humility that affected you too deep for tears. There was still a leaven of the old imperialness in his voice, a *nuance* of a tone that indicated occasional high temper, and, perhaps, angry words.

To a suggestion that perhaps the ill will manifested towards him by some public men, might be caused by an unforgiving spirit on their part, in view of some offence given by him, he said: "That is quite probable. I have often been too angry. Though generally thoughtful and cautious—even tender to the failings of others—yet when they crossed my path in the shape of pretence, falsehood, craft or cant—then these faults aroused bitter anger for the moment, sometimes utter alienation. This was all wrong. Oh! how public life blunts our perceptions as to the higher delicacies—tenderness, forbearance putting the best construction on things, words and persons they are capable of. I have erred in this particular; but I had often great provocation—never, however, have I uttered an angry, undervaluing, or denunciatory sentiment, without believing I had good cause for so doing, and, in most cases, my country has already, or will hereafter find that I was right. I now feel and acknowledge that I was sometimes wrong as to the tone of coloring of a phrase while under the excitement of debate, as for instance: when Mr. Johnson, after the Mexican war, made some remarks derogatory of the West Point officers, I thought it strange that any man of sense should think that the training of officers for duty, by a thorough military education, would rather disqualify them for that duty, or what was the same thing, that untrained officers did better than the West Pointers. In the course of reply I made use of this remark: 'Who would select a tailor to shoe a horse, or a blacksmith to make a coat?' This gave personal offence to Mr. Johnson, who regarded it as a sheer personality. Nothing in the world was further from my thoughts."

To the query whether he had anything to complain of in his present treatment, he replied that he had not. The present commander of the fort was a soldier and a gentleman, who, while diligent and faithful in the discharge of his duty to his government, was also forbearing and considerate as to all the minutiæ of *his* prison life, and allowed him all the indulgence he required, which was simply not to be insulted in the intolerable ways and manners he had been by the creature who used every means to torment him before the arrival of General Burton.

One of us told him that all the officers of rank in the old army, with whom we had in any way come in contact, had expressed the opinion that he ought to have been released a year ago; that some of them thought that he, as Commander-in-Chief of the Confederacy, was virtually included in the parole of these armies on their surrender, and ought to have been admitted to parole at once, but for the malicious assassination charge, which no one, that knew him, believed. Mr. Davis said, "that gratifies me very much. I was brought into frequent contact, both in the Mexican war and as Secretary of War under President Pierce, with many officers, and did then, and do now, entertain a high sense of the chivalric honor of many of them. The Government may have been deceived by the testimony which has since turned out to be sheer perjury, tending to implicate me in the assassination of President Lincoln; or it may have been subject to one of those manias which occasionally, like plagues, seize Governments and communities; or, what is most likely, a few unprincipled men, seeing an opportunity, in the excited condition of the nation, for obtaining wealth and position, through the instrumentality of villains, suborned for the purpose, really did impose upon the Government, and led them to believe for a moment, in the whirl of excitement, the statements put forth in the proclamation for my capture. But, gentlemen, my heart is a stranger to that plot. These hands are unstained by innocent blood. No unrighteous gold has ever, during the Confederacy, adhered to these palms." He uttered the last sentence in a most solemn manner, holding up his hands and raising his face to heaven, and with such a holy, child-like simplicity, that it is impossible for any words, however wearied, to convey a half idea—not an adequate one—of that touching scene.

The coming of the little child into the inner casemate, and climbing into his father's arms, who had just leaned upon the sofa, gave occasion to Mrs. Davis to make some remarks about her other children, particularly those in Canada. Bishop Green then remarked that he would not have ventured to introduce the subject, but as Mrs. Davis had done so herself he felt bound to say, as a Bishop of her own chosen church, he did not think she acted entirely wisely in sending her children to a convent to be taught. Mrs. Davis replied: "I was in Georgia and had no money. No institution of my own church offered to teach my poor children. One day three Sisters of Charity came to see me and brought me five gold dollars, all the money they had in the world. They almost forced me to take the money, but I did not. They then offered to take my children to their school in the neighborhood of Savannah, where the air was cool, and they could be comfortably cared for during the summer months. Then came an offer from a convent school in Canada, whither, when I got permission from the Government, which was not without great trouble and difficulty, I took them. It is true, I do not wish them to be Roman Catholics; but then persons as good as they can possibly be and become, are and have been, and, doubtless, will continue to be Roman Catholics. These good people were the first to offer me their help. I will never cease to be grateful to them for it."

Mr. Davis then added, "Bishop, there never was more unanimity in any nation of the world than there was in the Southern Confederacy. It would be invidious to single out any class of our people for special praise. The churches and ministry were all, or nearly all, entirely devoted to our cause; but, as I said before, if it would not be regarded as invidious, I would say that the Catholics of the South were conspicuously devoted to our cause. I could relate to you cases of great suffering and trial to which they were subjected, and in no case did any of them ever flinch. I will relate one case of an extraordinary kind (I must suppress this story for the present—it shall be published hereafter, with some accompaniments, if I live.) Besides, Bishop, Pio Nono was the only Prince in the world that really wished well to our cause and sent us his blessing. I cannot help liking the Catholics. The happiest hours of my life were once spent in a Catholic monastery. By the way, Bishop, I see our church in the North is establishing sisterhoods in imitation of the Catholics. How do they work?"

"So well," said the Bishop, "that I intend introducing them into my diocese as soon as possible. Indeed, there are many good things and good people among the Catholics, but I think, Mr. Davis, that our church is good enough for us."

Ourself—"Gentlemen, it is to me incredible how to reconcile it to reason, in a madhouse world like this, where not only physical disease afflicts, more or less, nine-tenths of the whole population, but where moral and mental depravity affects the whole race, and when the Heaven-sent healers, sealed and anointed for their mission, are so few. Oh! it is terrible that they should waste their strength by imposing one on another, and worst of all, stir up strife and bloodshed in carrying out their great commission. Let us all love one another, dear Bishop, and bear each other's infirmities, and particularly and especially, at this great junction of our country's history, let our moderation be known to all men."

In writing these letters I do not pretend to give words or ideas just as they were uttered. I only give their substance with such additions of my own as will serve to make them intelligible, and especially to give such an idea of Mr. Davis' character as may serve to remove some hateful prejudices entertained against him in the North. In the South, I believe, we are nearly unanimous in our estimation of his moral worth and high standard of intellectual excellence. We also know the mercifulness and benevolence of his disposition. Many of you good people of Petersburg know what a great number of Confederate soldiers, liable to be shot for desertion, but having some mitigating circumstances in their cases, he spared. Some of you know the case of a foolish young officer who made a proposition to assassinate President Lincoln, which, after reading, was marked on the back in Jefferson Davis' hand writing, "atrocious," and referred to the Secretary of war, who had the officer court-martialed and dismissed the service for the "atrocious" proposition. This poor boy, to expiate his folly, fell as an unrecognized volunteer, at the head of a brave band, at the first Wilderness fight.

You all remember the case of Webster, the spy. I found the poor fellow ironed in the Libby, when I went over to see about the case of a young idiotic Irishman, well known here, who was to be shot next day. Webster told me a plausible story. I carried that story to the authorities and begged for a respite; it was granted, and it was not until I entirely failed in finding any good cause for a further respite that he was executed. Other cases I will mention hereafter.

JOHN D. KEILEY.

Foreign Opinion of Political Affairs in the United States.

From the Paris (France) Times, of Sept. 8.

In the National Union Convention, which assembled recently at Philadelphia, there is the best proof that whatever is just or manly in Northern sentiment opens its arms to give a brotherly welcome to the Southern States. There is much bluster in the American character—far more of the *fortiter in re*, and less of the *suaviter in modo*, than at times is agreeable. But there is a genuineness about it too, by no means insensible to emotions of generosity. Thus, the best Americans, the men who most truly understand and appreciate their Constitution, and not that only, but their national interests as well—say:—"The war is at an end, the Southern States have accepted the situation, the Union is restored, and all is as it was before the first fatal shots were fired upon Fort Sumter. The Union is now more powerful than it ever was before, and the great blot of slavery has been removed from it, the South heartily consenting, forever. What is to prevent its resuming its old course? Why should not the representatives of Massachusetts and South Carolina sit, and speak, and vote in the same Congress?" This is the President's view, but it is not the view which Congress takes of the matter. There are, however, signs of a coming triumph for Andrew Johnson over his Radical Parliament.—There is, above all, the meeting of the National Union Convention at which, in the presence of 17,000 people, assembled under the roof, the delegations from Massachusetts and South Carolina—the representative States on either side of the civil war, filed into the main hall arm in arm, amid such demonstrations of delight at this symbol of re-union that the beholders shouted and even wept with the thrilling enthusiasm such a spectacle was calculated to excite. * * *

In a word, the Union stands *in statu quo ante bellum*. * * * * * *

In this Convention—whose members style themselves the "National Union Party"—President Johnson receives a most important accession of strength. So do the Southern States; but the Union itself receives it above all. We confess, however, we are for the moment more concerned with the chivalrous than the utilitarian side of this question. Since the Confederate States have failed to realize the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that they had made themselves a nation, all who are alive to the claims of a heroic resistance, and a patriotism which fought to the very defeat, will rejoice when the Confederates, denied their independence outside the Union, shall at least be restored to liberty within it. They have made infinite sacrifices. They have given up everything that civilized men value in order to establish themselves as a free nation. Their sufferings have been such that at the late Convention and in the streets in Philadelphia the Southern delegates could be known by the deep furrows of care marked upon their faces. But they have made even a greater sacrifice than all, in the frankness in which they have accepted their fate, and have bowed to it. Such men are not to be trampled upon. And the government or people who would prolong the bitterness of their misfortune would be marked either by political decay or dishonor.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia Moving—The Treaty of 1856 to be Broken—Probable Alliance of France and Prussia Against Russia—Russian Agents Creating Dissension in the Christian Provinces of Turkey.

[Paris (Sept. 8) Correspondence London Times.]

There are unmistakable symptoms abroad that Russia is emerging from the state of apparent apathy, as regards foreign affairs, in which she has sunk since the Crimean war was closed by the treaty of Paris. Her government has been aroused by the events of the last two years, and you may expect shortly to read a diplomatic circular from the St. Petersburg foreign office, in which a very decided tone will be taken. The Russian journal referred to by your Vienna correspondent in the *Times* of the 5th inst., seems to have had an inkling of this when it "boldly declared that, as the settlement of Europe made in 1815 has been completely upset, there is no reason why Russia should be bound by the Treaty of Paris of 1856, that the Black Sea must be free to her again, and that the injurious obligations imposed on her by a coalition of the Western Powers are no longer binding.

I venture to assure you that this will be found to be very much the strain of the circular in question, in which the Russian government remarks on the system of proceeding by violence that has become prevalent in Europe for the settlement of disputed questions, instances the case of the Danish Duchies, the Danubian Principalities, and the recent war and annexations in Germany, and declares her intention of acting in future as her interests dictate, and without showing greater regard to treaties than has been shown by her neighbors. After ten years the treaty of Paris is as galling to Russia as on the first day, and even more so, because she sees that others have rebelled against and broken similar bonds.—That treaty, as a shrewd diplomatist lately remarked to me, humiliated Russia without weakening her, and so far it was a mistake. But since then Russia has revived and regained strength. She sees the political waters of Europe troubled, and she is disposed to fish in them. Many persons imagine that in a year's time, when the great Paris Exhibition is drawing to a close, we shall be on the brink of a war between France and Prussia.

What if, instead of that, we saw the Eastern question opened, and France and Prussia in affiance? The tendency seems in that direction. We cannot imagine France attacking Prussia for the mere pleasure of beating her, and then retreating within her former limits—always supposing her victorious, which is by no means certain. The object of such a war must be an extension of frontier, and such an attempt would array the whole of Germany against France—the Austrian Germans not excepted. Germany feels her strength, and will relinquish none of her territory. On the other hand, there are various indications that the Eastern question will again before long become prominent, and very probably the cause of war. Russia is concentrating troops at Kharkoy, a good central position, convenient for a start in various directions. In Servia, we learn from Vienna, large armaments have for some time past been making, and a great number of rifled cannon have been obtained. National committees are said to be active in the Christian provinces of Turkey, and only wait a signal to bring about an insurrection. The hand of Russia is discovered in this, and Austria is on her guard. The Austrian Consuls at Belgrade and Bucharest have been summoned to Vienna to supply information. According to a letter from Vienna, in the *Patrie*, the Emperor of Russia lately said to the minister of a foreign power that he "could not behold with indifference the establishment in Europe of the principle of the predominance of force over right." On the same authority we learn that orders have been given to finish, in the early months of 1867, the railways which are to connect Kiew with Lemberg, Odessa, and Balta; the line from Kiew to Balta is to be handed over to the government on the 1st of November next. The concession of a double line which will put Kiew in direct communication with two important points of Galicia has just been granted, although the Austrian government is said to be not yet agreed with that of Russia on the strategical direction to be given to these two new lines.

Parenthetical Letter.

Mr. Editor:—I have abstained from making any attempt at correcting the statement in the papers as to Mr. Davis having said that he was to be tried by a military and civil court, I have even partially been misled by the papers, in their representation of Bishop Green's and my visit, into acquiescence in their correspondents's representation of the two trials; but on reflection, I well remember that this is a mistake—that Mr. Davis did not acquiesce at all, neither would his counsel admit for a moment that he would by possibility be tried by a Court Martial. The papers, all that I have seen, having assumed as it were a fixed fact, the ground that the illustrious prisoner was amenable to a Military and Civil tribunal—that he acquiesced in the abstract legality of this procedure, would seem to indicate, if true, that his mind was more debilitated than his body. There is no man within the sphere of christian civilization, in this age of tolerable education, who does not know that military tribunals are only properly applicable to persons in the military and naval service of the United States. Mr. Davis, instead of acquiescing in the correctness of the Government's procedure, blamed it much for its injustice, cruelty and absurdity. He thought the President could and ought to liberate him on bail.

Neither is the statement in the papers respecting his counsel and their opinions of his case correct. They, too, think, that the President ought to admit him to bail on the civil charge, and to dismiss the military charge altogether.

It is impossible to tell how these mistakes get currency; when they are harmless, they may be allowed to pass unnoticed, but when, as in this case, they may lead to serious mischief, they ought to be corrected.

JOHN D. KEILEY.

Public Meeting in Rockingham.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the county of Rockingham, convened in the Court House of said county, on Monday the 24th of Sept., 1866, on motion Nicholas Felts, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joseph Holderby was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion made and seconded, the Chairman was requested to appoint five members of the meeting to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who appointed the following: John H. Dillard, R. H. Ward, James A. Allen, L. P. Wright and J. P. Dillard, who after retiring for a few moments, returned, and reported through their chairman, Capt. Dillard, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the declarations of principles adopted by the late National Union Convention at Philadelphia, are wise and patriotic, and will, if carried out by the people insure tranquility to the country, elevate our national character, and open to us a new career of prosperity and happiness.

Resolved, That in President Johnson we recognize the wise, patriotic and upright ruler, and we do pledge to him our earnest and hearty support in his efforts to carry out the policy of restoration now and heretofore so earnestly recommended by him.

Resolved, That we endorse the whole officicial course of Gov. Worth, and recognize in him a Chief Magistrate, firm, impartial and truly devoted to the best interests of the State, and we heartily pledge to him our cordial support.

On motion, ordered that the editor of the *Greensboro' Patriot* be requested to publish the foregoing, and that other papers in the State friendly to President Johnson and Gov. Worth, be requested to copy.

N. FELTS, Chairman.
J. HOLDERBY, Secretary.

Greensboro' Patriot, 28th.

THE TAX ON COTTON, &c.—We publish the following letter, making enquiries of importance to the cotton producer, hoping that it may lead to some arrangement whereby the producer will be enabled to send his cotton to market as he may desire:

NEAR LAUREL HILL DEPOT, Sept. 23, 1866.

To Messrs. Engelhard & Price of the Wilmington Journal:

DEAR SIRS: The planters are now in the midst of gathering their cotton, and many of them (especially of my neighborhood) are at a loss to know how to dispose of, or purchase it after it is prepared for market. The three cents tax is certain, but of whom it is exacted, or to whom paid, or where to be paid, is the question with many of us—whether the producer or holder, when weighed and marked, is not known to many. If the producer, there are many who have a bale or more ready for market, that have not the means to pay the tax until they get money for its sale.

The general mode heretofore in ascertaining the taxable property, was inventory given by the owner, or in case of the cotton, of the producer. The idea I entertain on the subject is derived from your paper—that Government officers would be located at the different market stations where cotton was sold for shipping or manufacturing purposes. But from the circumstance that our Rail Road Directory will not take a bale of Cotton to Wilmington Market unless the same is marked, taxes paid.

Please, if convenient, enlighten the public mind on the requirements of this Revenue Tax Law, and oblige me as well as probably many others.

Yours, very Respectfully,

D. McLAURIN.

Col. W. S. Mullins.

It was universally conceded by the special correspondents of the press during the late term of the extra session of the Legislature, that this gentleman proved himself to be one of the ablest legislators in the General Assembly. Possessing a high order of talents, a mind highly cultivated and well stored with parliamentary knowledge, great oratorical powers, a remarkable quickness of perception, and a rare acuteness of intellect, he seldom took a position that he was not able to fortify with arguments incontrovertible. Resolutions were adopted and amendments "tabled" at his will, and he came out of every debate he entered into with flying colors. Opposed in many instances by the most eminent men on the floor, yet he in no instance failed to sustain the exalted reputation he has won. As an orator he is eloquent and impressive, and never fails to command the respect and secure the attention of his auditors; his arguments are clear and comprehensive, and he speaks without apparent effort. Controversy calls forth his powers, and under the influence of such excitement, he displays his ability to the greatest advantage, and seldom fails to win a new laurel while receiving the sharpest shot from his adversary. Colonel Mullins has shown himself capable of competing with the most acute and lofty intellects of the State, and we trust the day is not far distant when she will bestow upon her adopted son the highest public honors within her gift.

Marion Star.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT FROM A SPRING GUN.—We regret to learn that Mr. R. O. Weeks, one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, sustained a severe injury by the discharge of a spring gun at his mill near Campbell's bridge yesterday morning.—This gun had been placed in the mill as a protection against rogues, but, unfortunately, as Mr. Weeks entered the establishment, he accidentally sprung the gun and received its contents, the load passing through his left and lodging in his right thigh. He was taken home and medical assistance called in.—*Petersburg Express.*

A New Orleans correspondent says the Chinese emigration agent has had contracts for the delivery of 20,000 Chinese laborers at New Orleans for next year's crops.

A Canadian paper accuses its public men of gross drunkenness, and says the Legislative House on many occasions resembles a drunken brothel.

Mr. John L. Thornley has been appointed Superintendent of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, South Carolina.

Since the first of April last there have been one hundred and two new buildings erected in Columbus, Ohio.

The House of Representatives in San Francisco, has passed the constitutional amendment by a vote of 25 yeas to 23 nays.

The booksellers of Atlanta, Georgia, refuse to sell Harper's Weekly. Good.

DIED,

AMANDA E. RUSS, born January 20th, 1841, died September 27th, 1866. Age 25 years, 8 months and 4 days. She died a christian.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the August term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Sampson, qualified as executor of the last Will and testament of M. C. Blount, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased to present them to the undersigned duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned.

J. B. SOUTHERLAND, Ex'r.
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1866. 284—2wd4tw

A Teacher Wanted.

ONE of Practical experience, who is well versed in the various branches of Mathematics, and thoroughly qualified in all the rudiments of the English language, and who is capable of imparting instruction with care and *facility*. Apply to J. L. Moore, Nathaniel Barbour, A. H. Colvin, and others of the Trustees of Colvin's Creek Academy, New Hanover County.

Sept. 25 7—eod3t-w3t

Northrop & Cumming.

AGENTS for SNOWDEN'S Phosphate Peruvian Guano and SNOWDEN'S Ammoniated Potash Phosphate, the greatest Fertilizers known. For sale in quantities to suit.

Sept. 14 226-1t—33-3t